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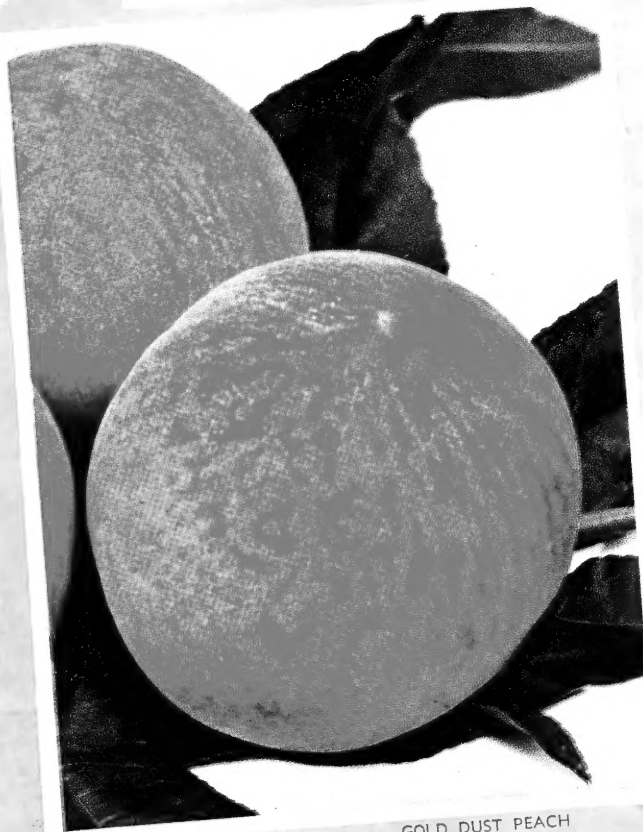
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FREEDOM NECTARINE (Pat. applied for)

FRUIT TREES
GRAPE VINES
SHADE TREES
FLOWERING TREES
ORNAMENTALS
ROSES
CITRUS



GOLD DUST PEACH
(Plant Pat. 1144)



BLAZING GOLD PEACH (Plant Pat. 1127)



Stribling's

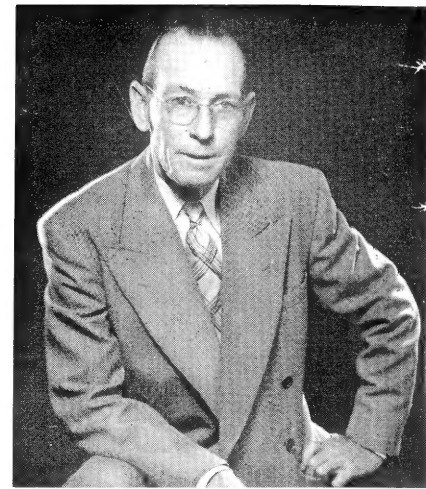
ORCHARD & GARDEN GUIDE

OFFICE AND SALESYARD ON HIGHWAY 99 NORTH
P. O. BOX 793 • PHONE 86 • MERCED, CALIFORNIA

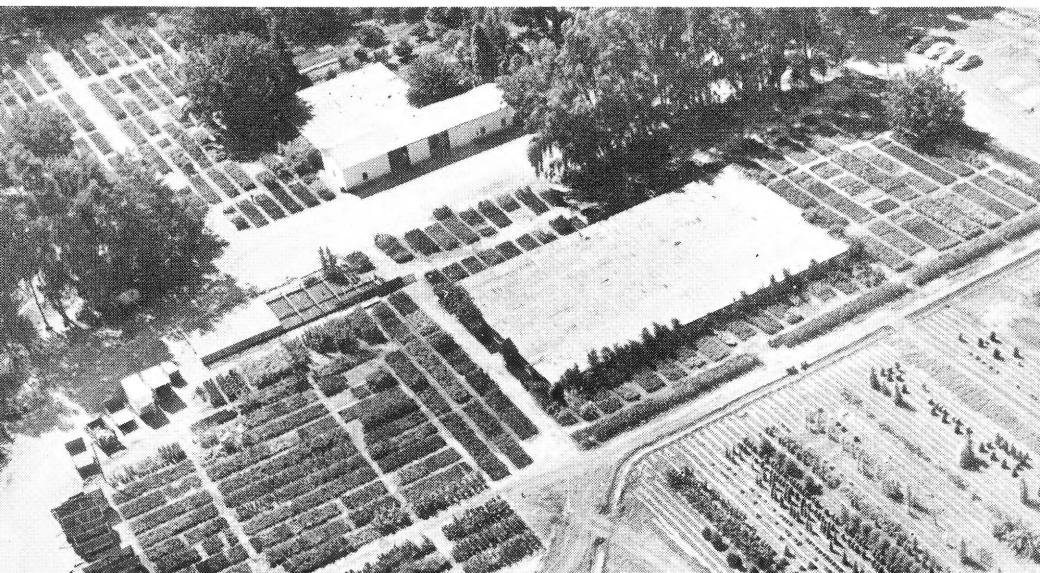
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Our Main Office and Sales Yard Located on Highway 99 North of Merced at Bear Creek Bridge



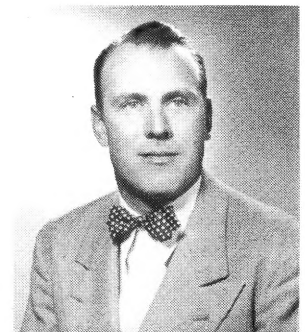
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Owner Manager



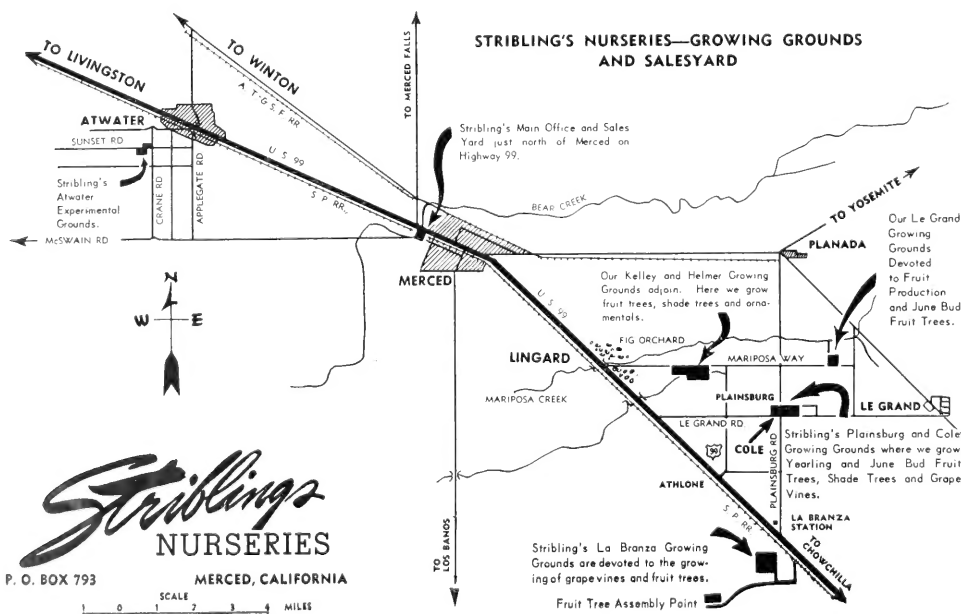
Aerial Photo Showing Container Stock at Our Helmer Growing Grounds



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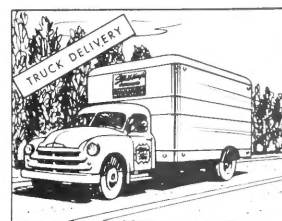
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HIGHWAY 99 N. AT
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STRIBLING'S DELIVER TO
Merced and Adjacent Cities

VISIT STRIBLING'S OFTEN—THERE'S SOMETHING TO SEE EVERY SEASON OF THE YEAR

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QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

All plants in our catalog which do not show separate quantity prices are subject to the following table of quantity discounts. Plants in tubs, boxes, or flats and special collections excepted.

Discount

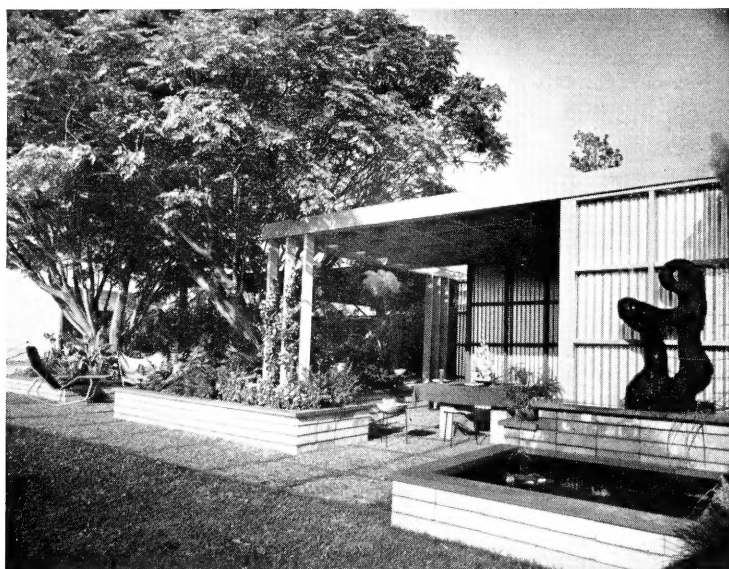
10 plants or more of 1 variety . . . 10% of listed each price
25 or more of assorted plants . . . 10% of listed each price
50 or more assorted plants 15% of listed each price

ONE PURCHASE — ONE DELIVERY



With our Catalog this year comes an invitation to join the thousands on thousands of satisfied customers who have planted Stribling's Growing Quality Nursery Products. Our orchard and garden guide for 1953 brings many of the items we have available to your attention and we sincerely hope it will prove helpful in showing you greater gardening enjoyment. Add to this publication our "Fall Bulb Guide", "Stribling's Mid-Year Planting Guide" and our "Fruit & Grape Varieties of Growing Quality", and you will know more of our service to you, Our Customers. Be sure your name is on our mailing list.

DISCUSS YOUR LANDSCAPE PROBLEMS WITH OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT



**YOU TOO CAN HAVE
AN
OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM**

Stribling's

LANDSCAPE CONSULTATION SERVICE

Under Direction of IVAN L. STRIBLING

Stribling's Nurseries maintain, as another public service, a free landscape consultation service. Our landscape architect, Ivan L. Stribling, will call on you in your own yard or offer suggestions in designing and planning your garden. Advice on horticultural problems and care of plants is also offered.

This service is very flexible and is custom tailored to fit each individual family's need. The same consideration is given to the simplest flower bed as to the most elaborate development. A suitable, functional design can be worked out to fit any budget. It is the policy, at Stribling's to encourage "Green-Thumbs" to plant and construct their own gardens. Advice on the selection of varieties of plants for corresponding proper environments is gladly given.

As a general rule, a rough sketch of the layout of the proposed garden is kept on file at Stribling's offices so that customers may purchase suggested plants at their convenience. For the more elaborate developments, blue-printed scale drawings are made available, at cost, when requested.

Free consultation is offered at the nursery also, but a personal visit to your grounds is usually desirable, as all local conditions can be more readily ascertained on the site. There is no charge for this service within Stribling's usual free delivery zone (about 15 miles). For outlying communities there is a slight transportation charge. Phone today for an appointment.

Colonel Firey (C. M. Hovey)



Governor
Earl Warren



CAMELLIAS... Unsurpassed

SPECIAL SELECTION CHOSEN

1 yr. 1 Gal. \$2.50 and up;

2 yr. 1 Gal. \$3.00 and up;

Many other varieties, including novelties, available at the Nursery
E.—Early. M.—Medium. L.—Late.

CAMELLIAS ARE EASY TO GROW in a shady, sheltered location, an acid soil with good drainage to which generous quantities of leaf mold or peat have been added. They require generous amounts of water during the growing season but this should never become stagnant for lack of drainage. Withhold fertilizer during dormant season when the flowers appear. Hardy to 10 degrees. Ask for special camellia and azalea plant food.

Camellias are ornamental shrubs of exquisite beauty and highly prized for their flowers during the winter months. After blossoming the dark green glossy foliage and dense habit of growth make an attractive appearance in the garden.

Alba Plena. Finest of all white camellias. Fully double flowers often 6 inches across. Lovely and delicate. E.

Bella Romana. Large light pink double flowers profusely striped, splashed and penciled with crimson. One of the most popular variegated. M.

Chandleri Elegans Variegated. Largest and most popular peony-flowered camellia. Soft rose with a center of tightly curled petals, often showing white markings. E-M.

Colonel Firey (C. M. Hovey). The finest of all red Camellias. The flat flowers are a rich glowing crimson often 6 inches across. L.

C. M. Wilson. A perfect blush pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. New and outstanding. E to M.

Covina. Compact and free-flowering variety. Flowers informal double rose-red, a non-fading bright color. M.

Daikagura. Earliest of the larger sorts to flower. Double with a center of small twisted petals, bright rose with white splashes. Fragrant. E-M.

Debutante. One of the finest newer varieties with beautiful fully double ball-shaped flowers in a delicate shade of pink. Ideal for corsage. E-M.

Donckelari (Southern or Tea Garden). Very bright and showy flowers of large size, semi-double, showing golden stamens at the center. The heavy textured petals are rich red with various markings and marbling of white. Slow bushy growth. Excellent foliage. L.

Eleanor Hagood. Blush pink formal double of medium size that lightens with age in the center. Compact and upright. L.

Elena Nobile. Medium size double flame red flowers show a few stamens in the center. A free flowering late variety of exceptional merit. L.

Emperor of Russia. One of the more unusual red camellias. Large outer petals appear to enclose two or three smaller flowers, which really are the twisted and recurved smaller central petals. Bright scarlet. Dwarf habit. M.

Emperor Wilhelm (Gigantea). One of the finest peony-type camellias grown. Flowers larger than Chandleri with broad rounded outer petals and tight center of petaloids possessing a heavy wax-like texture and color a bright red variously marked and blotched with white. M.

Francine (Pink Chandleri Elegans). In every way this variety is like Chandleri Elegans—in size of flower, form and blooming and growth habit but the color is a uniform Camellia rose throughout. E.-M.



Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura)

ASK US FOR FREE CAMELLIA PLANTING GUIDE



←
Debutante



Chandleri Elegans

for Beauty and Value

FOR OUTSTANDING MERIT

1 yr. 5 Gal. \$6.00 and up

2 yr. 5 Gal. \$7.50 and up

Fimbriata. Superb. White. A large formal double with fringed petals. Slow, bushy spreading growth. E.

Finlandia (Dearest). Popular semi-double white of exceptional beauty. Porcelain texture of the petals is beautiful with yellow of stamens. E.-M.

Glen 40. This is the most talked of new red camellia. Flowers are large fully double with rounded overlapping petals. The bright red color is enhanced by salmon undertones. M.-L.

Governor Earl Warren. 1950 introduction with a great future. Large loose rose form double pink. Golden stamens. Heavy blooming. Upright. M.-L.

Grandiflora Rosea (Lady Clare). One of the finest deep pink semi-double camellias. From salmon-rose to bright, deep pink. Very large, flat stamens in center. Vigorous, spreading, with large, shining, pointed dark green foliage. M.

Herme (Jordan's Pride). Delightfully fragrant flowers 5 to 6 inches across. Semi-double, petals large, broad, light pink with broad irregular border of white around each. M.

High Hat. Large pale pink double flower with a center of small twisted petals. E.-M.

Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura). A new free blooming frosty white sensation varying in form from large peony to rose form or formal double. Exceptionally free blooming. Bushy, spreading. E.

Kumasaka. Large loose double rose-pink flowers with a pleasing fragrance. Center petals curled and twisted but showing the golden stamens. Many large flowers; good growth. M.-L.

Lallarook (Laurel Leaf). Although named for the foliage which is large and laurel-like in character it has very lovely pink flowers, too. Flowers are over four inches across, fully double with imbricated petals, just the thing for a corsage. M.-L.

Mathotiana (Julia Drayton). Huge flowers, often 7 inches across, are uniformly brilliant scarlet, beautifully veined. Double with high pointed center. Very fine. M.-L.

Nagasaki. Very large semi-double flowers, with prominent stamens, having thick, wavy variegated petals, ranging in color from white to deep rose-pink. M.

Pax. White, large formal double of vigorous growth. M.-L.

Pink Ball. Peony-form flowers are soft pink, pompon centered. M.

Pink Perfection. Fully double flowers of medium size, clear light pink petals neatly arranged. One of the most popular pink camellias. E.-L.

Pope Pius IX. Large double red flowers. Good growth, light colored foliage. One of the best in our list. M

Prof. Sargent. Unusual scarlet flowers. Full peony-type. Free flowering variety. Semi-dwarf. Rates among the top few of camellia elite. M.

Purity. Symmetrical, double flowers of large size and snow-white purity. Often 6 inches across. Very popular white. L.

Reticulata. Huge semi-double deep pink blooms with ruffled, irregular petals. A popular and new variety. L.

Te Deum (Dr. Shepherd). Very large dark red flowers quite variable in shape but always attractive for both form and color. Usually it is peony-type but may run semi-double to formal double even on the same plant. Very unusual and desirable. M.-L.

Ville de Nantes. Semi-double flowers with frimbriated petals, red with white variegation. Sometimes solid red. M.



C. M. Wilson

OUR PEAT MOSS, LEAF MOLD, AND ACID PLANT FOOD MAKE CAMELLIAS EASY TO GROW



Mahonia Aquifolium

Stirling's California NATIVES

Good Drainage . . . and Little Water

Adapted as they are to the long, rainless California Summers, these native types require very little water after their first season's growth—an important consideration in hillside and mass planting. And likewise, they can be planted through the summer, when the rush of other garden work is past.

Cercis occidentalis (Western Red Bud or Judas Tree). Ornamental deciduous shrub, covered in Spring with a profusion of rosy-pink flowers. Does well in most any situation. Gal. \$1.50.

Fremontia mexicana. One of our finest native shrubs. Deeply cut wooly leaves and yellow-orange cup-shaped flowers in early spring are a glorious combination. Full sun and dry porous soil make it useful for semi-wild plantings in dry places. Hardy. Gal. \$1.75.

Libocedrus decurrens. This native of the Pacific Coast is of vigorous growth with foliage similar to Arborvitae. Since it retains its pyramidal form in maturity it is especially suited as an accent plant. Gal. \$1.50.

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape). Beautiful, low-growing evergreen shrub; dark green leaves, tinted red in Winter. Flowers bright yellow, followed by deep blue berries. A popular favorite. Gal. \$1.25.

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon-Christmas Berry). Most attractive and popular red-berried shrub, with profusion of white flowers. Gal. \$1.50.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). For tall wind-breaks and screen plantings this rapid growing pine is just right. It is picturesque in growth and has pleasing deep green foliage. Gal. \$1.25.

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak). A splendid picturesque native tree, confined principally to the coastal region. With a little care and water soon develops into a large tree. Should be used more in avenue or drive-way plantings. Gal. \$1.50.

Platanus racemosa (California Sycamore). Very attractive, large, deciduous tree with mottled bark. Foliage large and maple-like. Commonly seen along our streams and river banks. 5 gal. \$4.50.

Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy). One of California's most glorious flowering shrubs, growing well in dry places. Flowers of immense size, single, white, with prominent center of golden stamens. Very popular. Gal. \$1.50.

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). One of the finest western native conifers. Although they represent the tallest trees in existence they are among the best for specimen planting and other uses where tall, narrow columnar trees are desired. Exceptionally symmetrical, with pleasing soft green foliage. Gal. \$1.50.

Sequoia sempervirens (Coast Redwood). Tall, narrow and very graceful with pendulous branches clothed with two-ranked deep green soft needles. Rapid growing. Deep red-brown bark. Gal. \$1.50.



GROUND COVER PLANTS



Much publicity has been given this group of plants of late. Some make lawn substitutes of variable quality depending on the method by which they are set out. In general better results are to be had by carefully grading and preparing the ground as you would for a lawn. Then set small divisions closer than generally recommended to cover the soil as quickly as possible before the soil between has a chance to wash away. This prevents the mounding effect so often seen in these lawns.

Ajuga, Carpet Bugle. One of the finest covers for shady places where a good water supply can be assured. Leaves make a close turf not over 2 inches high. Blue flowers in spring.

Cotoneaster horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster. Flat spreading shrub with tiny glossy green leaves and bright red berries. Partly deciduous it assumes brilliant colors in cold winters.

Cotoneaster microphylla (Rock Spray). Low evergreen shrub with dense branchlets clothed with tiny green leaves. Large, rosy-red berries in fall and winter.

Dichondra repens. Makes a very close lawn surface of tiny round green leaves. Best in sunny places where it can be given moderate watering. Becomes loose and large in shade. Needs mowing once in a while only. Easy to manage.

English Ivy. Dark green glossy leaves, makes a cover about one foot deep. Needs no mowing. Excellent on banks or level areas. Mat is too deep to walk over comfortably. Also in variegated form. Makes an unusual color contrast.

Gazania. Greyish tufts of foliage covered by quantities of golden or orange and reddish daisies on six-inch stems. Best in hot sun. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart.

Helxine, Baby's Tears. Hardy, close creeper, making an excellent quick cover in deep shade with plenty of moisture. Tiny round St. Patrick's Day green leaves. Subject to frost.

Hedera canariensis variegated (Variegated Algerian Ivy). Like the Hedera canariensis, but its leaves are a creamy-white and green, beautifully variegated. An evergreen vine that is especially vigorous.

Hedera Hahn's. This compact growing small leaf ivy finds much use in planter boxes because of its somewhat restricted growth habit. It may be used as a bed edging or ground cover in patio work where its dark green foliage creates a restful effect.

Hypericum calycinum. A low growing, bushy plant, bearing large, yellow flowers from May through October. Valuable as a ground cover.

Hypericum moserianum. Low growing shrub sometimes three feet high and as much across, with good dense habit, dark green leaves and yellow flowers. Often used as ground cover.

Ivy Geranium. For partially shaded or sunny places. Shiny neatly shaped leaves and showy flowers in pink, red, white, lavender or purple. Makes a nice cover for banks. Trailing. Subject to frost.

Juniperus procumbens. Wide-spreading creeping stems, bluish green. Sharply pointed leaves, marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia, Tamarix Juniper. Spreading close to the ground with blue-green short needles. Good in contrast to the above. Useful as a low shrub for foundation planting.

Mesembryanthemum, Ice Plant. Rapid growing waxy succulent plants making excellent covers in dry sunny places. Colorful flowers in abundance, often cover the plant and make showy effects. Available in different colors, rose-pink, red, orange and yellow.

Ornamental Strawberry, Fragaria chiloensis. Handsome glossy foliage, covered in spring with countless white flowers. Hardy and attractive, sun or partial shade.

Trailing Lantana. Creeping plant making a mat about one foot deep with showy lavender-purple flowers over a long season. Very tough and hardy. Should it freeze back it quickly recovers.

Vinca minor (Periwinkle, Myrtle). Excellent evergreen ground cover, particularly for shady spot. Deep blue flowers. Very suitable for rock gardens.

WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

SHRUBS—VINES—CONIFERS—GROUND COVERS

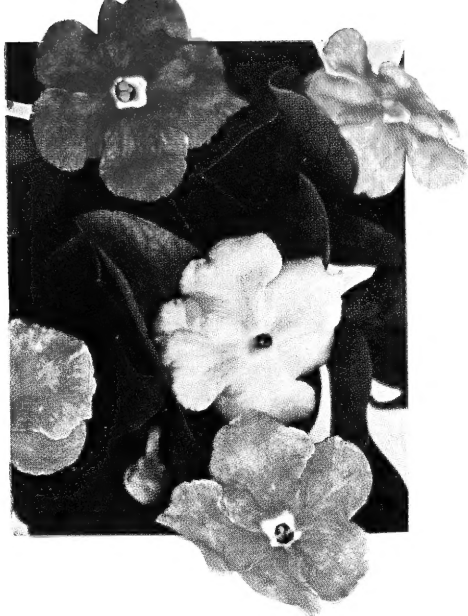
To help you in selecting the proper shrubs and vines for your new home, or for replacing existing plantings that have outgrown their usefulness, we have compiled the following list of plant material. If you find varieties listed with which you are not familiar, we suggest you read their descriptions carefully (refer to index for page on which they will be found).

Practically all plants listed for sun will prove satisfactory if given half a day of sun and material for shade will generally tolerate morning and late afternoon sun.

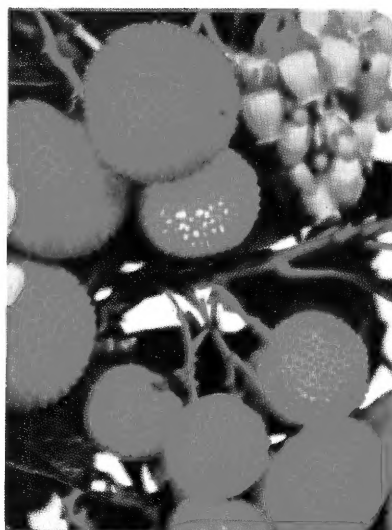
Heights as indicated are necessarily approximate. See description. Some varieties suitable for both sun and shade, as noted.

The numbers following the varieties are page references to listings in this catalog.

PLANTS FOR SUN		PLANTS FOR SHADY PLACES		FLOWERING SHRUBS		INFORMAL (UNTRIMMED) HEDGES		FORMAL TRIMMED HEDGES		GROUND COVERS	
TALL		TALL		SPRING		LOW OR DWARF		LOW OR DWARF		All on Page 6	
Arbutus, 8		Arbutus unedo, 8		Azalea, 9, 16		Shade Tolerant		Shade Tolerant		Ajuga reptans, 6	
Cotoneaster, 10		Camellias, 4-5		Dogwood, 28		Azalea, 9, 16		Buxus suffruticosa, 10		D. chondra repens, 6	
Crape Myrtle, 16		Dogwood, 28		Deutzia		Diosma, 11		Myrsine africana, 13		English Ivy, 6	
Escallonia, 11		English Laurel, 14		Forsythia		Gardenia veitchii, 12		Sarcococca ruscifolia, 15		Gazania, 6	
Feijoa, 12		Ilex, 13		Lilac, 17		Hypericum		Veronica buxifolia, 15		Helxine, Baby's Tears, 6	
Fremontia, 6, 11		Osmanthus, 14		Magnolia, 17		moserianum, 12		Sun Tolerant		Hypericum	
Genista		Prunus lyoni, 6		Osmanthus, 14		Myrsine africana, 13		Buxus japonica, 10		moserianum, 12	
Hibiscus, 12		Viburnum japonicum, 15		Philadelphus, 17		Osmanthus, 14		Euonymus		Mesembryanthemum	
Leptospermum, 13		Viburnum suspensum, 15		Prunus, 29		Sarcococca, 15		microphyllus, 12		(Ice Plant), 6	
Ligustrum japonicum, 13		MEDIUM		Quince, 16		Veronica, 15		Myrtus compacta, 13		Ornamental	
Oleander, 14		Abelia, 8		Spiraea, 18		Sun Tolerant		MEDIUM HEIGHT		Strawberry, 6	
Philadelphus, 17		Azalea, Kurume, 9		Syringa, 17		Berberis, 9, 16		Shade Tolerant		Prostrate Cotoneaster, 6	
Photinia, 14		Aralia sieboldii, 8		Viburnum, 15, 18		Cotoneaster		Myrtus species, 13		Prostrate Junipers, 6	
Pittosporum, 14		Aucuba, 8		Weigela, 18		glaucaophylla		Viburnum species, 15		Star Jasmine, 35	
Prunus lyoni, 6		Brunfelsia, 9		SUMMER		Floribunda roses, 22-23		Taxus baccata, 33		Trailing Lantana, 6	
Prunus ilicifolia, 6		Choisya, 10		Abelia, 8		Lantana, 6, 13		Sun Tolerant		TALL SHRUBS FOR SCREENS OR BACKGROUNDS	
Pyracantha, 14		Correa, 10		Abutilon, 8		Leptospermum (dwarf), 13		Cotoneaster parneyi, 10		Arbutus unedo, 8	
Spiraea, 18		Daphne, 11		Crape Myrtle, 16		Myrtus compacta, 13		Crataegus cordata, 29		Camphor, 30	
Toyon, 6, 14		Deutzia		Escallonia, 11		Pinus mugho		Euonymus japonicus, 12		Cotoneaster	
Viburnum tinus, 15		Escallonia, 11		Gardenia, 12		mughus, 33		Leptospermum		pannosus, 10	
MEDIUM		Hydrangea, 16		Hisbiscus, 12		Punica granatum		reevesii, 13		arizonica, 32	
Abelia, 8		Ligustrum japonicum, 13		Hydrangea, 16		Raphiolepis, 15		Ligustrum species, 13		Escallonia, 11	
Arborevitae, 33		Mahonia, 6		Lantana, 6, 13		Thuja ellwangeriana, 33		Myrtus species, 13		Leptospermum	
Ceanothus cyaneus		Osmanthus fragrans, 14		Oleander, 14		MEDIUM TO TALL		Pyracantha species, 14		laevigatum, 13	
Cistus purpureus, 10		Pittosporum, 14		Plumbago, 14		Shade Tolerant		Viburnum tinus, 15		Ligustrum	
Choisya, 10		Rhododendron, 15		Polygala, 14		Abelia, 8		SHRUBS FOR GROUPING OR INFORMAL MASS PLANTING		japonicum, 13	
Euonymus, 12		Snowball, 18		Pomegranate, 17		Aucuba, 8		SHADE TOLERANT		Loquat, 30	
Ligustrum, 13		LOW		Rose, 20-26		Camellia, 4-5		Abelia		Oleander, 14	
Lilac, 17		Azalea indica, 9		Star Jasmine, 35		Escallonia, 11		Edward Goucher, 8		Pittosporum tobira, 14	
Mahonia, 6		Buxus, 10		WINTER		Gardenia Mystery, 12		Azalea (Kurume), 9		Prunus lyoni	
Meyer Lemon, 13		Fuchsia, 12		Camellia, 4-5		Hydrangea, 16		Camellias, 4-5		Pyracantha species, 14	
Nandina, 13		Heather, dwarf, 11		Osmanthus, 14		Lantana, 6, 13		Hydrangea, 16		Viburnum species, 15	
Plumbago, 14		Hypericum, dwarf, 6, 12		Gardenia, 12		Oleander, 14		Hypericum		TALL INFORMAL CLUMPS WITH PICTURESQUE BRANCHING	
Pyracantha, 14		Myrsine, 13		Hisbiscus, 12		Plumbago, 14		moserianum, 12		Althea, 16	
Viburnum burkwoodii, 15		Sarcococca ruscifolia, 15		Hydrangea, 16		Polygala, 14		Osmanthus, 14		Arbutus unedo, 8	
LOW		Star Jasmine, 35		Lantana, 6, 13		Pomegranate, 17		Raphiolepis, 15		Birch, 28	
Berberis, 9, 16		FRAGRANT PLANTS		Oleander, 14		Rose, 20-26		Sarcococca, 15		Box Elder	
Buxus, 10		Citrus, 13		Daphne, 11		Star Jasmine, 35		Snowball, 18		Camphor, 30	
Ceanothus		Osmanthus, 14		Escallonia, 11		DROUGHT RESISTANT PLANTS		Taxus baccata, 33		Crape Myrtle, 16	
Cistus corbariensis, 10		Gardenia, 12		Cistus, 10		Arbutus, 8		Viburnum suspensum, 15		Dogwood, 28	
Cotoneaster, 6, 10		Viburnum, 15		Cytisus		Acacia, 30		Sun Tolerant		Ligustrum	
Lantana, 6, 13		Honeysuckle, 35		Melaleuca		Ceanothus		Abelia, 8		japonicum, 13	
Juniper, 33		Magnolia stellata, 17		Myrtus, 13		Cistus, 10		Arbutus unedo, 8		Lilac, 17	
Myrtus communis		Philadelphus, 17		Oleander, 6, 14		Cytisus		Cotoneaster, 10		Loquat, 30	
compacta, 13		Rose, 20-26		Fremontia, 6, 11		Escallonia, 11		Cupressus arizonica, 32		Magnolia	
Raphiolepis, 15		Lilac, 17		Lavendula, 47		Euonymus, 12		Erica, 11		(deciduous), 30	
Star Jasmine, 35		Viburnum carlesii		Leptospermum, 13		Flowering Quince, 16		Escallonia, 11		Oak, 28, 30	
Veronica buxifolia, 15		Star Jasmine, 35		Western Red Bud, 6		Ilex cornuta, 13		Euonymus, 12		Pomegranate, 17	
FRUITING ORNAMENTALS		WIND RESISTING PLANTS		PLANTING DISTANCES		Leptospermum, 13		Cotoneaster		Pyracantha, 14	
Arbutus, 8		Tall, Sun		Variety		Ligustrum		horizontalis, 6, 10		Western Red Bud, 6	
Aucuba, 8		Medium, Sun		Ft. Apart		japonicum, 13		Cotoneaster parneyi, 10		VINES	
Cotoneaster, 6, 10		Abelia, 8		Oranges, Lemons, 18 to 25		Meyer Lemon, 13		Flowering Quince, 16		Bignonia, 34	
Ilex, 13		Ceanothus		Avocados, 25 to 35		Myrtus compactus, 13		Lantana, 6, 13		Bougainvillea, 34	
Kumquat, 41		Cistus, 10		Pears, Apples, Figs, 20 to 25		Nandina, 13		pinus mugho mughus, 33		Boston Ivy, 34	
Meyer Lemon, 13, 41		Ligustrum, 13		Walnuts and Pecans, 40 to 60		Oleander, 14		Pittosporum tobira, 14		Clematis, 34	
Nandina, 13		Low, Sun		Olives, 30 to 35		Pittosporum tobira, 14		Prostrate		Climbing Fig, 34	
Oregon Grape		Cotoneaster, 6, 10		Jujubes, Low-Pruned Figs, 12 to 16		Prunus ilicifolia		Juniperus, 6, 33		Climbing Roses, 23	
(Mahonia), 6		Myrtus, 13		Grape Vines, 6 to 8		Pomegranate, 17		Pyracantha species, 14		Hedera, 35	
Photinia, 6, 14		Veronica, 15		Blackberries, Boysenberries, 6 to 8		Spiraea, 18		Spiraea, 18		Jasminum, 35	
Pyracantha, 14		Bare root stock available for planting January through April 15.		Raspberries, 3 by 5		Thuja, 33		Viburnum tinus, 15		Lonicera, 35	
Raphiolepis, 15		MOST ITEMS AVAILABLE IN CONTAINERS FOR PLANTING THE YEAR AROUND		Strawberries, 1 1/2 by 3		Viburnum tinus, 15		Weigela, 18		Silverlace, 35	
Toyon, 6, 14				Eucalyptus for Windbreak, 4 to 8						Star Jasmine, 35	



Brunfelsia



Arbutus Unedo

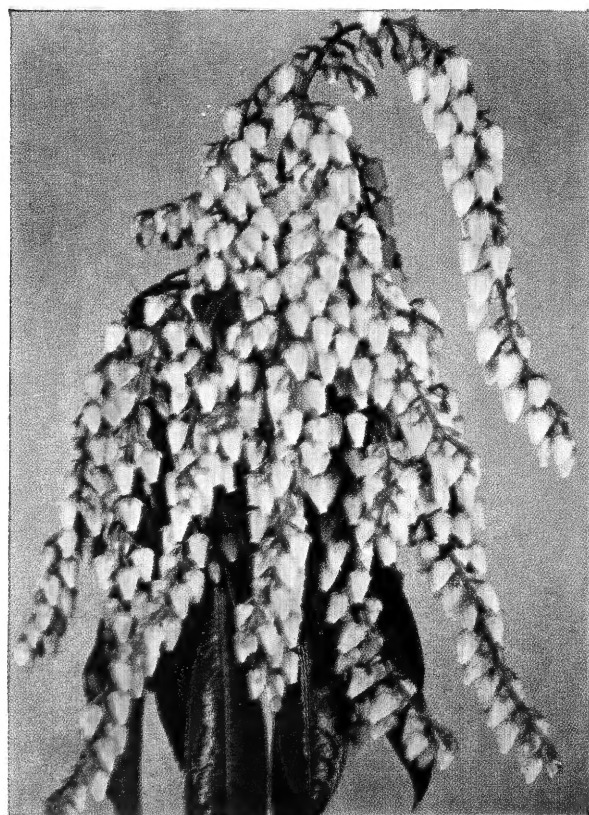


Azalea, Orchidiflora

Scribbling's

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN

The largest number of ornamental plants available to gardeners in California are Evergreen Flowering Shrubs. This group includes subjects for every possible position; sun or shade, wet soils and dry. The coastal areas, inland valleys and lower mountains can all use them. Many have showy flowers, some useful for cutting, while some are only grown for their foliage. Many, like *Pyracantha*, *Barberry*, *Arbutus*, etc., make a show in fruits later in the season. Following descriptions we give the approximate temperature at which the plant is hardy. Use this as a guide only to choose plants for the location to be planted.



Andromeda Japonica

Items in this section vary in price from \$1.25 and up, depending on the variety and the size selected. 5 Gallon Size \$3.50 up; Balled and Burlapped \$3.50 up.

ABELIA

Glossy Abelia, *Abelia grandiflora*. Graceful evergreen shrub with arching branches, bronzy foliage and dainty fragrant white bells in spring and early summer. Sun or light shade. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Abelia Edw. Goucher. Pinkish lavender bells in summer. One of the best of the newer shrubs. Excellent foliage, compact habit of growth. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

FLOWERING MAPLE

Abutilon hybrids. Popular old-fashioned shrubs with maple-like leaves and cup-shaped flowers hanging all over the plants. In assorted colors, red, yellow, orange, and white. Sun or shade. 25°. Gal. \$1.25.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica (Pieris). Lily of the Valley Bush. Low evergreen bush to 4 feet with wavy green foliage always neat and compact. Clusters of lily of the valley-like blossoms in early spring. Gal. \$1.75.

ARALIA

Aralia papyrifera Tetrapanax (Rice Paper Plant). So called because in the Orient this native shrub of Formosa is being used for the making of rice paper. The lobed ovate leaves are a foot or more wide, heart shaped at base and whitish-wooly underneath. Flowers white and in round clusters. Likes sun. Also splendid for pot culture. Gal. \$1.50.

Aralia sieboldi (Fatsia japonica). Wonderful shrub for tropical effects. Bold glossy foliage. Makes an excellent tub plant. Hardy. Plant in partial shade. Gal. \$1.25.

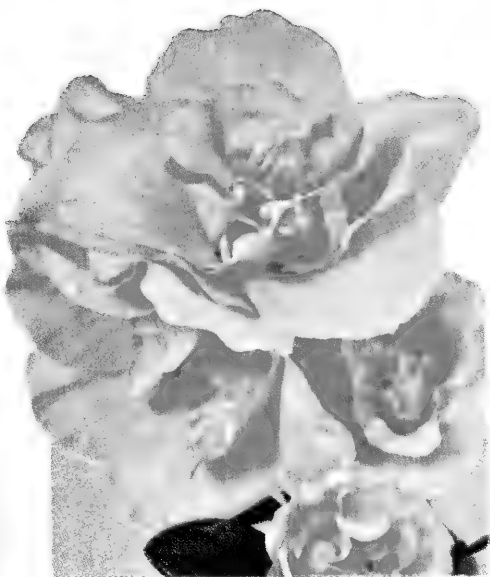
STRAWBERRY TREE

Arbutus unedo. One of the finest medium-growing shrubs on the list. Deep green foliage and brilliant red strawberry-like fruits ripening about Christmas time. Illustrated on page 17. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

GOLD DUST PLANT

Aucuba japonica variegata, Gold Dust Plant. Slow growing plant for shaded places or tubs. The large glossy pointed leaves are spotted or speckled with gold. Bright red berries in fall, provided pollinizer is planted nearby. Give plenty of water. Grows in the deepest shade where other plants fail. Hardy. Gal. \$1.50.

Aucuba japonica, Green. Like the above, but the leaves are entirely green. Brilliant red berries in fall. Require shade and a pollinizer. Gal. \$1.50.



Azalea, Paul Schame



Abelia, Edward Goucher



Bouvardia Albatros

FLOWERING SHRUBS

AZALEAS

For sheer beauty the masses of flowers produced by Kurume Azaleas in late winter and spring with the end of the Camellia season, have no equal. Quite often rains will threaten the bloom but they are a hardy lot and soon recover, showing no damage. They are essentially lovers of an acid soil which should possess an excellent drainage and quantities of peat. Pure peat, if the beds are large enough, would be best. Keep lime in any form away from them, even acid fertilizers should be used that are especially prepared for Azaleas. Light shade and plenty of water at all times.

INDICA AZALEAS

These are by far the choicest of the Azalea family with closely formed bushy growth, neat dark green leaves and a gorgeous display of large flowers, mostly double but of delicate pleasing quality, often blended with other colors, plain or ruffled. Not as hardy as Kurumes in some localities. Good in tubs, as patio plants. Potted \$1.50 and up.

Albert and Elizabeth. Double, white with pale pink margins.

Blushing Bride. Big double soft pink bloom from February until May. Compact growth.

Erie. Double, variegated light pink, darker toward the center.

Fred Sanders. Large double rose-red blooms for months. Compact.

Niobe. Pure white.

Orchidflora. Huge, double fuchsia-pink flowers. Feb. and March.

Paul Schame. Double. Lustrous coral salmon. Most popular.

Pink Pearl. One of the most popular. Large delicate pink flowers, daintily doubled and spotted.

Vervaeckiana. Double. Rose Bengal with deep spots. Choice.

Vervaeckiana Alba. Very large pure white. Blooms for many months.

Mme. Charles Vuylsteke. Brightest of all reds.

William van Orange. Big single frilled orange blooms. Early.

OTHER VARIETIES AVAILABLE

KURUME AZALEAS

The flowers on Kurume Azaleas are not as large as Indica Azaleas but are more profuse. They are frequently planted outdoors for large masses of color. Kurume Azaleas stand more cold than Indica Azaleas, are hardiest for general garden use.

\$1.50 and up

Coral Bells. Deep pink blooms through March.

Hexe. Deep red flowers, larger than most Kurumes, through February, March and April.

Hinodegiri. Most showy of Kurume Azaleas; in April it is covered completely with bright red flowers.

Snowdrift. Masses of semi-double flowers, pure glistening white.

Sweetheart Supreme. A double blush-pink resembling the sweetheart rose. Blooms January through March.

Ward's Ruby. New; without question the finest of all red azaleas; a gorgeous and brilliant mass of ruby red flowers.

BARBERRY

Berberis Darwini. Small shrub with slender branches. Small glossy leaves in summer, bright red in winter. Orange colored flowers in February and March. Berries blue. Gal. \$1.50.

BOUVARDIAS

Bouvardia Albatross. Handsome low growing shrub with spreading slender branches of green foliage. Fragrant waxy white flowers, have exceptionally long tubes and four flaring petals. Last well when cut. Trim back to encourage new growth and flowers. Sun or part shade. 27°. Gal. \$1.50 and up.

Varieties with pink and coral flowers available.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Brunfelsia floribunda, Yesterday and Today. Bushy, well rounded shrub with lustrous green foliage and flowers throughout the year. Flowers open blue violet fading through lilac to almost pure white. Fragrant, they last well when cut. Sun or partial shade. 20°. Gal. \$1.50 and up.



Acubia Japonica Variegata, Gold Dust Plant

Broadleaf Evergreen Flowering Shrubs—Cont'd



Buxus Japanica

BOXWOODS

Available in flats for hedge planting

***Buxus japonica*, Japanese Box.** Best taller growing Box for California. Rounded, glossy green leaves and lush dense growth. Always neat and attractive. Trimmed specimens available. Sun or shade. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25. Flat of approx. 100, \$8.50.

***Buxus sempervirens* (English Boxwood).** This is a handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. The leaves are quite small and dark green. It is an ideal hedge plant. Makes lovely border for paths, drives, and flower beds. Gal. \$1.25.

***Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa* (Dwarf Boxwood).** A very popular dense foliated plant, leaves small and deep green. Gal. \$1.50.

BOTTLEBRUSH

***Callistemon rigidus*.** Medium to tall shrub for full sun in dry locations, with bright scarlet flowers in late spring. Flowers in whorls around stems—hence bottlebrush. Gal. \$1.25.

***Callistemon viminalis*.** Beautiful large weeping shrub with brilliant red brushes on drooping branches. An excellent shrub for specimen. Hardy to 15°. Gal. \$1.25.



Australian Fuchsia



Escallonia Organensis

CAMELLIAS

Illustrated and described on pages 4 and 5.

MEXICAN ORANGE

***Choisya ternata*.** Bright green neat foliage; a neat rounded shrub of good proportions, easy to grow in sun or shade. Clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring. Gal. \$1.25.

ROCK ROSES

Hardy shrubs. All require sun and good drainage.

***Cistus corbariensis*.** Low spreading shrub with attractive sage green leaves and pure white flowers, averaging 2 inches across. Wonderful to cover slopes in sunny places. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cistus ladaniferus maculatus*.** Long, deep green, narrow leaves with the appearance of recent varnishing. Large crepe white flowers with showy maroon spots at the base of petals. Sun. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cistus purpureus*.** One of the finest Rockroses. Beautiful crepe pink flowers with maroon blotches at the base of petals. Sun. Gal. \$1.25.

AUSTRALIAN FUCHSIA

***Correa pulchella*.** A good 2-foot shrub with spreading bushy habit, deep olive green foliage and graceful display of dainty pink bell-shaped flowers in winter and spring. Recommended as a foundation planting shrub. Shade. Gal. \$1.50.

COTONEASTERS

Very useful group of shrubs with white flowers and pretty red berries that lend an attractive color note to the garden. Many have distinctive growing habits which blend nicely to rockeries, bank plantings, or in front of other shrub plantings, but especially among rocks. The taller varieties make good all-around ornamental shrubs. All are useful, hardy shrubs.

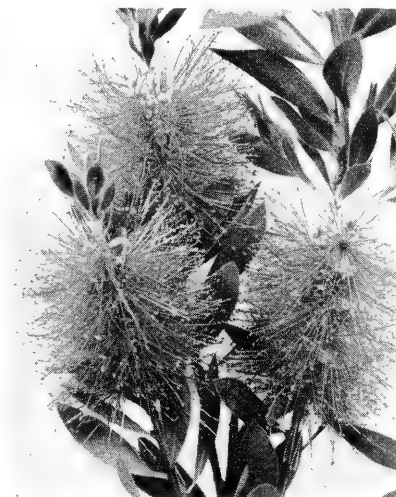
***Cotoneaster conspicua decora*.** Popularly known as Necklace Cotoneaster, this shrub has tiny, evergreen foliage with a profusion of orange-red berries strung along the branches like a necklace. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cotoneaster horizontalis* (Rock Cotoneaster).** Flat spreading shrub with tiny glossy green leaves and bright red berries. Partly deciduous it assumes brilliant colors in cold winters. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cotoneaster microphylla* (Rock Spray).** Low evergreen shrub with dense branchlets clothed with tiny green leaves. Large, rosy-red berries in fall and winter. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cotoneaster pannosa*.** Sometimes called the Silverleaf cotoneaster because of its silvery-margined foliage. Robust and tall. In the fall branches are covered with clusters of bright red berries. Gal. \$1.25.

***Cotoneaster parneyi* (lactea) (Red Clusterberry).** Very showy variety with handsome berries, largest of all, in immense clusters. Large glossy leaves. Gal. \$1.25. Other varieties available at our nursery.



Bottlebrush

LOOKING GLASS PLANT

Coprosma baueri. Unique round highly polished dark green leaves cover this medium-size shrub. Useful in foundation planting. Not much for flowers but the little orange berries are attractive. Does better in sea-coast districts. Hardy to 27°. Gal. \$1.25.

FRAGRANT DAPHNE

Daphne alba. Clear white flowers. Substantial, glossy green foliage. Gal. \$1.75; larger, \$4.00 up.

Daphne odora marginata. Dense low shrub with rich green, cream-margined leaves and clusters of exquisitely fragrant waxy white or pink flowers from January to March. Good drainage is necessary. Shade or partial shade. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.75; larger, \$4.00 up.

BREATH OF HEAVEN

Diosma pulchrum. Dwarf compact bushy shrub with fine foliage like Heather covered with masses of tiny pink flowers during spring and summer. Sun. Very showy and graceful. Hardy to 20°. Gal. \$1.25.

Diosma reevesi. Same as the pink but with white flowers. Excellent shrubs to lighten the effect of heavy foliage masses in the shrub plantings, especially in foundations. Hardy to 20°. Gal. \$1.25.

HEATHERS

Lovely fine foliaged shrubs with showy masses of brilliant flowers. We list two types, one with tubular flowers (South African) and the other with small globular flowers (southern European). Both do well in sun but require a soil of pure peat with a little sand for drainage. Keep lime away from them and acidify the soil once a year with soil sulphur. All hardy to 15°.

Erica Darleyensis (Mediterranean Hybrid). Bright red flowers in spring on 2-foot high bush. Free blooming and very showy. Gal. \$1.25.

Erica melanthera rosea. Flowers of deep pink. A tall growing shrub with masses of fine textured, plummy leaves and clouds of pink flowers. Winter and early spring blooming. Gal. \$1.25.

Erica melanthera rubra. Darker blossoms and lower growing than the Rosea. Blooms in the autumn. Gal. \$1.25.

Other varieties available at our Nursery.

SILVERBERRY

Elaeagnus pungens. A large spreading shrub that has its stems and leaves covered with frosty shiny scales. The large silver-bronze berries also have a frost-like tint. Gal. \$1.25 and up.

Elaeagnus pungens maculata. Foliage beautifully marked with yellow. Very fine. Low-spreading. Gal. \$1.50.

EUGENIA

Eugenia myrtifolia. Attractive the year around and one of the most useful ornamental shrubs. Makes a beautiful accent specimen with light trimming and an excellent screening or hedge subject for heights ranging from 6 to 12 feet. New foliage bronzy, flowers creamy-white, berries lavender-purple. Gal. \$1.25.

Eugenia Smithi. Mauve-berried type growing to small tree height with panicles of small white blossoms in spring. Gal. \$1.25.



Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange)

ESCALLONIAS

Excellent evergreen shrubs of neat growth and good dark green foliage. Some have showy flowers in large clusters. For open situations. Escallonias do especially well along the coast. Hardy.

Escallonia montevidensis. Medium to large shrub with light green foliage and masses of single white flowers in showy heads in summer. Gal. \$1.25.

Escallonia organensis. One of the finest Escallonias recently introduced and one of the best flowering shrubs. Luxuriant glossy green leaves of medium size showing bronzy red tints. Flowers pink to white, like small apple-blossoms in large clusters. Gal. \$1.25.

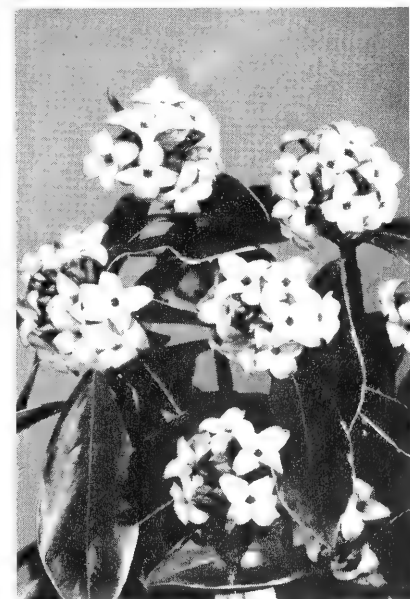
Escallonia rubra. Low compact shrub; one of the best of the group; shining leaves and showy rich red flowers. Likes a shady location. Gal. \$1.25.

Escallonia rosea. A rose-colored, tall growing form of the above. Gal. \$1.25.

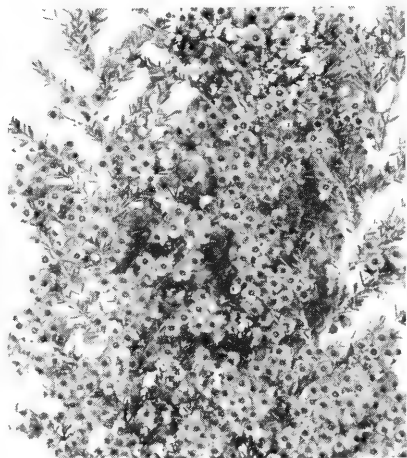
Escallonia C. F. Ball. Bright red flowers all summer on a compact plant with glossy foliage. 1-gallon containers \$1.25.

FREMONTIA

Fremontia mexicana. One of our finest native shrubs. Deeply cut wooly leaves and yellow-orange cup-shaped flowers in early spring are a glorious combination. Full sun and dry porous soil make it useful for semi-wild plantings in dry places. Hardy. Gal. \$1.75.



Daphne Odora Marginata



Mediterranean Heather



Pink Rock Rose



Hibiscus Crown of Bohemia

*Let us help
you solve
your garden
problems*



Cotoneaster Parneyi (Page 10)

GREVILLEA

Grevillea rosmarinifolia. Bushy shrub of medium size with feathery, finely cut leaves. Its reddish flowers are borne in short, densely bunched clusters in winter and early spring. Gal. \$1.50.

GRISELINIA

Griselinia littoralis. Striking evergreen shrub, a native of New Zealand. Oblong 7-inch leaves of leathery, Aucuba-like texture. Gal. \$1.50. Plants with variegated leaves available also.



Rangpur Lime (Page 13)

Broadleaf Evergreen Flowering Shrubs—Continued

EUONYMUS

A very popular evergreen foliage shrub with glossy leaves. It is well suited for planting in the drier sections in full sun as a foundation or specimen plant, or as clipped specimens. Makes an excellent hedge.

Gal. Can \$1.25 up; 5-Gal. \$3.50 up; BB \$3.50 up.

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen). Has excellent all-green shining leaves.

Euonymus argenteo-marginatus (Silver Queen). A green variety with silver-white fringe.

Euonymus aureo-marginatus (Golden). A green variety with yellow edges.

Euonymus aureo-variegatus (Gold Spot). A striking variegated variety with green edges and a yellow center.

Euonymus microphyllus (Boxleaf). A very compact variety with tiny green leaves. An excellent hedge.

PINEAPPLE GUAVA

Feijoa sellowiana, Pineapple Guava. Not nearly enough grown as an ornamental, this gray foliaged shrub glorifies the garden in spring with its waxy white flowers with plumes of bright red stamens in the centers. Fruits green, oval in shape and strongly scented of Pineapple. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

FUCHSIAS

The highly colored yet delicate flowers of Fuchsias are so varied and beautiful that they are highly prized all over the country. Give them a rich soil with plenty of leaf mold or humus and keep moist but not wet. They are best along the coast but do well inland with frequent spraying during hot spells. Subject to frost. See complete selection at nursery. Prices according to size and variety. Available in hanging and upright varieties.

GARDENIAS

Glossy leaved shrubs famous for their waxy white flowers. Delightfully perfumed and much used for corsages and when cut simply to perfume the house. They are easy to grow in sun or partial shade when planted in a soil composed of leaf-mold, peat and sand. Drainage should be the best. Don't cultivate around the roots, instead spread a mulch of leaf-mold to keep the soil moist at all times. Hardy to 18 or 20°.

Gardenia grandiflora, Mystery. Improved form with large double flowers. Profuse during summer, off and on throughout the year. Gal. \$1.50.

Gardenia Veitchi. While this variety has smaller blooms than Mystery, it blooms more profusely and over a longer period of time. Gal. \$1.50.

GUAVAS

for Jelly and Ornament

They are decidedly attractive shrubs for ornamental purposes, requiring nothing more than frost-free areas to grow. Excellent when used as hedges where their close growth, fine foliage and colorful fruits vie with each other. Use the fruits for jellies and preserves. Gal. \$1.25.

Lemon Guava (Psidium guajava). Large yellow-green pear-shaped fruits. Slightly tender. Gal. \$1.25.

Red Strawberry Guava (Psidium cattleianum). Large deep red fruits of fine flavor. 24°. Gal. \$1.25.

Yellow Strawberry Guava (Psidium lucidum). Fruits yellow, somewhat firmer than the Red Strawberry. 24°. Gal. \$1.25. See also Pineapple Guava (Feijoa).

HEBE (See Veronica, Page 15)

HIBISCUS

A popular California flowering shrub, Hibiscus are somewhat tender in this locality and should be protected from frost.

Agnes Gault. The most popular large flowered single pink. Flowers often measure 6 or 7 inches across. Gal. \$1.50 up.

Crown of Bohemia. Choice yellow double with rich autumn tones of orange and bronze. Very popular. Gal. \$1.75 up.

Kona (Double Agnes Gault). Fully double, large attractive flowers in the same beautiful pink of the single tree. Gal. \$1.50 up.

Paradise Moon. Bright yellow single flowers with snow-white center. Gal. \$1.75 up.

Red Monarch. Finest of all double Hibiscus with deep dark red fully double flowers of good size. Gal. \$1.75 up.

San Diego Red (Scarlet Single). Popular clear red single. Gal. \$1.50 up.

Other varieties available.

GOLD FLOWER (Hypericum)

Hypericum calycinum. A low growing, bushy plant, bearing large, yellow flowers from May through October. Valuable as a ground cover. Gal. \$1.25; flats of 100 \$10.00.

Hypericum moserianum. Low growing shrub sometimes three feet high and as much across, with good dense habit, dark green leaves and yellow flowers. Often used as ground cover. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

HOLLY

Ilex aquifolium, English Holly. One of the finest hollies to plant for Christmas decoration, with its spiny leaves, bright glossy dark green, and bright red berries on the female plants. Porous soil, preferably partly shaded. Hardy. Gal. \$2.00; large balled sizes \$7.50 up.

Ilex cornuta, Chinese Holly. Differs in the broader leaves with fewer spines. Nice dark foliage and as a berry bearing shrub very showy. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.75; larger plants \$5.00 up.

Ilex cornuta burfordi. This holly is adapted to California climate. Has deep dark green foliage although almost without spines and clusters of bright red berries in winter. Excellent for Christmas berries. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.75; larger plants \$5.00 up.

LANTANAS

All Lantanas, Gal. \$1.00

Lantana camara. The uses to which it may be put in the landscape scheme are simply astounding—to cover banks, trained against walls as a vine, as a ground cover, in pots, and even as a specimen shrub. It glorifies the space it occupies with brilliantly colored flowers that seem to change shades as they mature but never become unsightly. Full sun, little care will make them at home. Hardy to 25°.

Dwarf varieties. Yellow, white, Radiation (orange-red), pink.

Tall varieties. Orange, white, and pink.

Lantana sellowiana, Trailing Lantana. Mauve flowers cover this foot high trailer most of the summer. Freezes out in places but generally comes back. Sun. Gal. \$1.00.



One of the Numerous FUCHSIAS on Display at Our Nursery

TEA TREE

Leptospermum laevigatum, Australian Tea Tree. Graceful shrub with long curving branches, fine greyish-green leaves, and small white flowers in spring. Dry soils with good drainage and sun. Makes an excellent windbreak. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Leptospermum reevesi (L. laevigatum compactum). A compact growing shrub with slightly greener foliage. White flowers. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Leptospermum Ruby Glow. One of the showiest new shrubs with very double, bright oxblood-red flowers which last remarkably long after cutting. Richly colored, glossy foliage. Prefers warm, well-drained location. Gal. \$1.50.

Leptospermum scoparium flore pleno, Double Tea Tree. Erect branches, finely cut foliage and double bright rose-pink flowers often $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, make a very showy shrub in spring. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

DWARF ORNAMENTAL CITRUS

Meyer Lemon. One of the best plants to serve both as an ornamental shrub and as a source of fine lemons for culinary use. Dwarf in habit, it is constantly covered with fragrant lavender and white blossoms, and maturing fruit. Gal. \$1.50.

Rangpur Lime (Citrus aurantifolia). Small shrub or tree with thin-skinned, greenish-yellow, very acid fruits of orange-yellow. Gal. \$1.50.

PRIVETS for Hedges and Specimens

Ligustrum japonicum, Japanese Privet. Large shrub with dark green leaves. One of the finest privets for hedges or large specimen shrubs. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Ligustrum texanum, Wax-Leaf Privet. A bushy shrub with large glossy dark leaves. Fragrant wax-white flowers in spring. Specimens for parking strips, or medium height hedge. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Ligustrum nepalense, Nepal Privet. Dense growing shrub with small light green leaves. Makes an excellent hedge if trained between 2 and 6 feet high. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum, Golden Privet. Upright growing privet with bright golden yellow leaves. Good as a specimen shrub. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, California Privet. A strong growing plant with dark green foliage of medium size. Popular plant for hedges and screens.

Some varieties available in flats and bare root for hedge planting.

OREGON GRAPE (See page 6)

AFRICAN BOX

Myrsine africana. Close growing shrub resembling boxwood but much more colorful. Deep glossy green leaves are closely set on slightly reddish stems. Useful as a low hedge. Stands shearing. 15°. Gal. \$1.25.

MYRTLES

Myrtus communis, Common Myrtle. Splendid small leaved shrub much used as a hedge plant and for foundation planting. The tiny leaves are dark green, glossy and aromatic. Flowers white in late spring and summer followed by blue black berries. Gal. \$1.25.

Myrtus communis buxifolia, Boxleaf Myrtle. Large leaved variety with showy white flowers, the stamens forming a plummy tuft in the center. Excellent shrub for foundation planting. Gal. \$1.25.

Myrtus communis compacta. Small, pointed leaves in dense masses on this compact shrub. Excellent for low hedges. 15°. Gal. \$1.25.

Myrtus communis variegata. Foliage marked with striped silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light foliage. Gal. \$1.25.

HEAVENLY BAMBOO

Nandina domestica. Not a Bamboo in any sense of the word but the foliage does resemble a small bamboo in many ways. Leaves light green tipped with pink and copper in early spring; assume a vivid red in autumn. Bright crimson berries in generous clusters are showy. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.



Planting of Rhododendrons (Page 15)



←
Photinia
Serrulata

Broadleaf Evergreen Flowering Shrubs—Continued

OLEANDERS

All Oleanders, Gal. \$1.25.

Nerium oleander. Large bushy shrubs freely blooming all summer, during the hottest weather. Do well in the hot dry interior valleys. Long slender feathery leaves. In various colors, single and double.

Shell Pink. Single; large shell pink.

Compte Barthelmy. Double red, sometimes streaked with white.

Dark Red. Single, fine dark color.

Mrs. Roeding. Fine double salmon pink.

Rosea. Double pink.

White. Single white and semi-double.

Yellow. Pale yellow, single flowers.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aquifolium. Holly-like foliage, attractive in all seasons. The sturdy, erect bush is excellent for foundation planting. Gal. \$1.50.

Osmanthus delavayi. Shrubby osmanthus, making a broad dense shrub covered with small oval or rounded leaves of deep green. Spring brings forth clusters of fragrant white flowers. Gal. \$1.50.

Osmanthus fragrans, Sweet Olive. Dark green glossy leaves, creamy white flowers most abundant in autumn. Very fragrant. Hardy to 10°. Gal. \$1.50.

CALIFORNIA HOLLY, TOYON

Photinia arbutifolia. Glorious native shrubs whose beautiful dark green foliage and bright red berries have made it known to many as Christmas Berry. Does well under cultivation but is sometimes difficult to establish. Well worth any effort to get it started. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.75. See also Natives, page 22.

Photinia serrulata, Chinese Photinia. Large broad toothed leaves often assuming pretty red or bronze tints especially when young or during cold weather. Berries in large clusters. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

PITTIOSPORUM

This group of large shrubs forms the backbone of most California plantings. Some varieties are large shrubs or small trees. All are easy to grow, and hardy except in extremely cold places. Some have showy sweet scented flowers.

Pittosporum eugenioides. Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; stems black. A recommended screening and hedge plant. 21°. Gal. \$1.25.

Pittosporum tenuifolium (nigricans). Medium to large shrub for screens and hedges, and small specimen trees. Gal. \$1.25.

Pittosporum tobira. Handsome bushy shrub with glossy dark green leaves, clusters of fragrant white flowers in spring, followed by small yellowish pods which open to show the bright red seeds. One of the most useful ornamentals for the west coast. 15°. Gal. \$1.25.

Pittosporum tobira variegata. Dwarfier spreading shrub with greyish leaves having silvery white margins. Very attractive. Gal. \$1.25.

Pittosporum undulatum, Victorian Box. Beautiful round headed tree or large shrub. Useful also as a hedge. Rich green leaves with wavy margins, yellowish-white flowers, very fragrant at night. 25°. Gal. \$1.25.

PRINCESS FLOWER

Pleroma grandiflora. Velvety leaves, reddish stems and large purple flowers, often 3 inches across, in fall and winter. Showy and beautiful, does best in slightly acid soil. Tender, 27°. Gal. \$1.50.

BLUE PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. Excellent ornamental shrub of refined habit, good foliage and showy blue flowers all summer and at a time when good flowers are scarce. Easy to grow and happy under all conditions. Semi-climbing; it can be easily trained as a vine. Hardy to 24°. Gal. \$1.25.

Ceratostigma griffithi, Burmese Plumbago. Low bushy 2-foot shrub spreading to about 4 feet. Bronzy foliage and covered with brilliant rich blue flowers throughout the fall. Drops its leaves in winter in colder sections. Gal. \$1.25.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. Small rounded shrub with tiny yellow-green leaves and pretty orchid-like purple flowers all year around. Best in partial shade. Gal. \$1.25.

LAURELS

Prunus laurocerasus, English Laurel. A fine broad-leaved evergreen shrub used mostly for specimen planting and hedges. The oval leaves always present a cool refreshing green color. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Prunus lusitanica, Portugese Laurel. A bushy, compact, evergreen shrub desirable for hedges and foundation plantings in sun or shade. Dark green foliage with red stems. Gal. \$1.25.

EVERGREEN CHERRIES

Prunus caroliniana. Carolina Cherry. Beautiful large shrub or small tree for specimen or screen planting. Deep glossy green foliage; white flowers followed by black cherries. Hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

See Native Evergreen Cherries on Page 22

PYRACANTHA for Colorful Berries

Bush forms, Gal. \$1.25 up. Pyramid forms, Gal. \$1.75 up.

5-Gal. \$3.50

5-Gal. \$4.00 up

These are strong growing sturdy shrubs with erect or spreading thorny branches and narrow dark green leaves and clusters of white flowers in spring. The real glory of these shrubs is the colorful abundance of berries in fall and winter. Rich fairly moist soil. Sun or partial shade.

Pyracantha graberi. Gracefully arching stems covered with large bright red berries. Dark glossy foliage. Heavy bearer.

Pyracantha lalandi. Vigorous variety with pure orange berries in large profuse clusters. Very early fruiter with the berries maturing in summer.

Pyracantha Rosedale. One of the earliest to show color. Abundant dark red berries on arching branches, more upright than spreading. Foliage dark glossy green.

Pyracantha Striblingi. A new selection of this lovely berried shrub. Dark green glowing foliage and bright red berries, larger than usual, and in quantity. Holds its berries throughout the holiday season.

Pyracantha yunnanensis. 4- to 6-foot shrub spreading to 12 feet. Deep red berries. Fine for covering banks.

Pyracantha espalier. Upright and spreading growth habit. \$10.00 up.



Espalier Pyracantha for Christmas Color



Raphiolepis Ovata

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis indica rosea. A new variety with bright pink flowers and neat glossy foliage. Exceptionally fine for low planting. Gal. \$1.75.

Raphiolepis ovata. A compact shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. Gal. \$1.25.

Raphiolepis Coates' Crimson (P.A.F.). New red form of rosea. Intense color! Gal. \$3.00.

RHODODENDRONS

We carry a good selection in size and variety of these popular shade loving plants. See them at the nursery. A wealth of dark green glossy evergreen foliage serves as a background to numerous large clusters of gorgeous flowers which appear in the spring and early summer. All colors are represented: white, apricot, pink, orange, red, yellow and purple, in all shades and tints. Rhododendrons hold their color longer in shade, are beautiful for mass effects. They are surface feeders and require a mulch of peat moss about 4 or 5 inches thick or a thick layer of leaves to keep the surface soil around the plants moist. Balled and burlapped, \$7.50 up. Smaller sizes available.

Alice. Rich brilliant pink with large conical trusses. One of the finest pinks, free flowering and with rich green foliage. Midseason.

Beauty of Littleworth. Large trusses of white flowers speckled dull crimson on the upper petals. Early midseason.

Betty Wormald. Large trusses of pink flowers showing a pale purple blotch on the upper petal. Midseason.

Cornubia. Large robust habit and large foliage. Clear deep red flowers appear much earlier than regular season.

Cottage Gardens Pride. Large rich pink blossoms with brownish-purple blotch. Unquestionably the finest hybrid variety introduced in recent years.

Eureka Maid (Pat. 432). Combines the best features of Pink Pearl and Alice. Robust, yet compact; flowers on large conical trusses are deep rich pink.

Goldsworth Crimson. A brilliant crimson. Really a sight to behold when in full bloom.

Lord Roberts. One of the finest dark reds. Medium-sized trusses in abundance on compact plants. Good drainage.

Pink Pearl. The most popular and widely known pink variety. Flowers light clear pink and large in size on large conical trusses. Plant robust in habit; has excellent green foliage.

Purple Splendor. Rich deep royal purple. Finest in existence. Late Midseason.

Rainbow. Pink with darker edges. Mid-season.

Sappho. Very striking white flowers with a large purple blotch. Late.

Unknown Warrior. Fiery-red blooms on good sized trusses. Elongated foliage dark green on sturdy, compact plants.

A larger selection of Rhododendrons available at our nursery.

ROSEMARY

Rosmarinus officinalis. Another in the group of fragrant foliaged plants. Used since ancient times as an "herb". Neat narrow dark green aromatic leaves and light blue, almost white, flowers. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

SARCOCOCCA

Sarcococca ruscifolia. Medium size shrub (4 feet), attractive dark green shiny rounded leaves. Useful in partially shaded places as a foliage shrub, the beauty of which is augmented by fragrant white blossoms and dark scarlet berries. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.50 and up.

SKIMMIA

Skimmia japonica. Useful low shrub for shade with attractive foliage. White, star-shaped flowers followed by clusters of large bright red berries. Use male plant for pollination. Gal. \$1.75.

AUSTRALIAN BLUE BELL

Sollya heterophylla. This evergreen climbing shrub, also called Australian Bluebell, keeps twining to 6 feet or more. It displays varying, lance-shaped to oblong leaves and small, blue, attractive nodding flowers. Gal. \$1.25.

BIRD OF PARADISE

Strelitzia reginae. Lush green oval leaves on stiff erect stems. Forms a good size clump over which the orange and blue birds perch on stiff stems. Very showy, popular plant for tubs or in the garden. Hardy to 26°. Gal. \$2.50 up; blooming size \$7.50 up.

VERONICAS (Hebe)

Veronica imperialis. Compact rounded shrub to medium height. Foliage medium green. Stems as well as flower spikes are reddish purple. Does well in shade. Gal. \$1.25.

Veronica decussata. Small compact shrub, gray-green leaves and violet-blue flowers most of the year. Partial shade. Gal. \$1.25.

Veronica buxifolia. Low compact plant with box-like foliage and small, white flowers. Useful for globe-shaped accent plants or low edging. Gal. \$1.25.

VIBURNUMS

A hardy lot of good substantial shrubs useful in foundation planting, shrub borders, or as hedges. Some have fragrant flowers, others ornamental berries.

Viburnum Burkwoodi. The glory of this shrub is its clusters of pink and white fragrant flowers. Almost evergreen, although drops some of its leaves in cold weather. Gal. \$1.50.

Viburnum japonicum. Fast growing shrub. Large glossy leathery leaves, neat foliage; white to rose pink flowers and scarlet berries. Leaves suggest English Laurel. Gal. \$1.25.

Viburnum odoratissimum (Sweet Viburnum). Very dependable, erect growing plant bearing fragrant white flowers, thick foliage. Unusually attractive. Gal. \$1.25.

Viburnum suspensum, Sandankwa. Medium size shrub with lush neat, slow growth and attractive either as a specimen or hedge. Gal. \$1.25.

Viburnum tinus, Laurestinus. Very fine evergreen shrub making a dense growth of deep green glossy foliage. Clusters of pink buds open to dainty white flowers in spring. Gal. \$1.25.

XYLOSMA

Xylosma senticosa. One of the finest foliage shrubs of recent introduction. Leaves are small, oval and pointed. Light cheerful green reflecting the gold of sunlight pointed out by subtle tints of red. Used as a ground cover, as specimen shrub and well suited to training on a wall as an espalier. Gal. \$1.25.



Viburnum Tinus Laurestinus



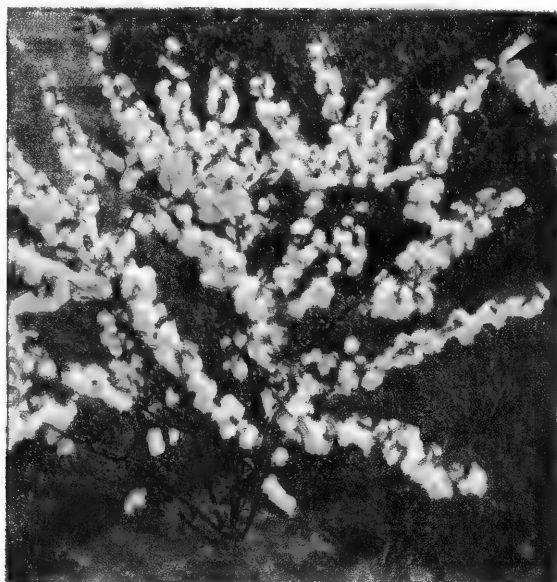
←
Magnolia
Soulangeana

The flowering shrubs listed in this group will lose their leaves for a short time each year but never for long periods. They are the hardiest of shrubs, withstanding heat and cold. In fact, their extreme hardiness makes them desirable for mountain homes. Others because they are not so large can be used where definite height of growth is a consideration in the garden. Many produce showy flowers, without which the garden would lack much in interest and sparkle.

RED LEAF MAPLE

Acer palmatum. The slender drooping branches of this variety are closely lined with small, maple-like leaves that in spring are rosy-red, change in summer to glistening green and in fall are painted rich shades of scarlet and gold. Sun or shade. Gal. \$3.50 up.

Acer palmatum dissectum (Japanese Cutleaf Maple). The red leaves are delicately cut. Weeping, graceful branches. Gal. \$3.50 up.



Pink Flowering Almond

DWARF FLOWERING ALMOND

Amygdalus nana. Small shrubby tree with long slender branches laden in spring with delicate very double flowers like small roses. Available in pink or white. Gal. \$1.25.

ROSE OF SHARON

Althea syriacus, Shrub Althea. Very hardy shrub with dark green foliage and beautiful mallow-like flowers in good showy quantities. Summer and autumn. Available in lavender, single and double; mauve; pink, double, and all white. Gal. \$1.25.

AZALEAS

All Deciduous Azaleas: B.B. \$4.00 and up

Azalea altaclarensis. Apricot yellow. A Chinese azalea resembling Mollis except in color.

Azalea mollis. Colorful spring bloom. The flowers are borne in large clusters and vary in color and intensity from bright orange to flame.

Azalea mollis hybrids. Outstanding varieties of newest introduction.

Azalea occidentalis. The fragrant Western Azalea. It varies in color from clear salmon pink to pure white. May to June.

Stirling's

COLORFUL DECIDUOUS

BARBERRY

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea, Red Leaf Japanese Barberry. Rich lustrous bronzy-red foliage and brilliant red berries. Dense bushy shrub best in sun. Gal. \$1.50.

FLOWERING QUINCE

5 Gal.: \$4.00. Some varieties are available in gallons at \$1.50 up.
Bare Root: \$3.00 and up.

The old fashioned flowering quinces with their bright red flowers in early spring were showy in their day but never equal to the newer varieties available at our nursery. They are much more showy, stay in bloom longer and make fine cut flowers. Very hardy shrubs.

Blood Red, rubra grandiflora. Bright red, free blooming blossoms.

Apple Blossom. Apple blossom pink.

Charming. Soft shell pink blossoms on thornless stems.

Coral Beauty. Rosy coral with light center.

Red Ruffles (Plant Pat. No. 9411). Strong, erect, almost thornless type. The flower petals are so large they overlap, creating an attractive ruffled effect. Dazzling brilliant red, the best red to date.

Snow. Pure glistening white. Very large and vigorous.

Stanford Red. Large crimson red flowers of robust habit. Good for cutting as they hold up well and are almost thornless.

HYDRANGEAS, for the Shade

All Hydrangeas: Gal. \$1.50 up.

Excellent shrubs for shady places where the soil can be slightly acid. Some varieties will produce blue flowers if the soil is treated to a light application of alum or iron sulphate.

Hydrangea Hybrids. We offer many new hybrids in blue, carmine, red and pink. Many large flowered, choice varieties.

Hydrangea hortensis. Dense 6-foot shrub with bold dark green leaves and masses of pink or blue flowers in ball-shaped clusters. The color depends on the soil and type of fertilizer used. Popular shrub for shaded places.

Hydrangea hortensis variegata. Very striking white and green variegated foliage; different lavender-pinkish flowers.

LEMON VERBENA

Lippia citriodora. Not much of a show but has been popular a long time because of the lemon fragrance of the foliage and flowers. Flower sprays have a delicate structure and perfume. Gal. \$1.25.

CRAPE MYRTLES

All Crape Myrtles: Gal. \$1.25

Lagerstroemia indica. Large shrubs or small trees, with showy masses of lovely crepe-like flowers in summer. They withstand heat very well, which accounts for their wide-spread popularity in the drier areas. Sun. Not recommended for the coastal area.

Rosea. Pink

Rubra. Red.

Lavender. Lovely lavender.

White. Pure white.

PRUNING

Flowering Shrubs

Deciduous flowering shrubs will preserve a compact, well-kept appearance if they are given a thorough pruning following the blooming period. Thin out conflicting branches, preserving the strongest. Cut these back about one-half.

Blue
Hydrangea



\$1.00

Stribling's
NURSERIES



\$1.00

OFFICE and SALES YARD ON 99 HIGHWAY NORTH
PHONE 86 P.O. BOX 793 MERCED, CALIFORNIA

MERCHANDISE CERTIFICATE

NO. 1953

Good for \$1.00 in merchandise when used on any yard purchase or mail order of \$10.00 or more before December 31, 1953. Void if altered in any way.

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J.B. Stribling
STRIBLING'S NURSERIES

See *Stribling's*

"for All Your Planting Needs"

We have a complete Garden Store, Greenhouse, Landscape Department and Nursery. Let us help you with your orchard and garden problems.

Stribling's
NURSERIES

FLOWERING SHRUBS

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia Lennei (Lenne Magnolia). Magnificent saucer-shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. 5-gal. \$7.50 up. Gal. \$3.50.

Magnolia lilliflora nigra. Large dark purple flowers. Inside of cup-shaped flower lighter purple in color. 5 Gal \$6.50 up.
Magnolia rustica rubra. Deep pink flowers.

Magnolia soulangeana. The large lily-like flowers of Chinese Magnolias are becoming more esteemed each year. They come at the end of the winter before the leaves. Outstanding flowers, beautiful rose-red margined with white. Give plenty of water and a good soil. 5-gal. \$7.50 and up. Gal. \$3.50.

Magnolia soulangeana rosea. Large, tulip-shaped, rose-pink flowers fading to light pink with white margins. 5 Gal. \$6.50 up.

Magnolia stellata, Star Magnolia. Neat growing small tree or large shrub. Free flowering in spring. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, composed of many narrow white petals. 5 Gal. \$6.50 up.

Magnolia stellata rosea. Same as above but with pinkish-white flowers. 5 Gal. \$6.50 up.



Flowering Quince

PRUNING LILACS
Lilacs should receive only a light pruning, such as they are given automatically when cut flowers are taken.



French Lilacs

Deciduous flowering shrubs can be easily transplanted and shipped during the dormant season—December through March—from dormant bare root stock. In any other season most varieties are available growing in containers at slightly higher prices.



Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)

MOCKORANGE

Philadelphus virginialis. Few shrubs give such a glorious display of flowers in early summer. Masses of large, double and semi-double pure white fragrant flowers cover the shrub for quite a long time. Hardy and reliable bloomer. Gal. \$1.25.

POMEGRANATES

All Pomegranates (Punica): Gal. \$1.25

Punica granatum, Double Flowered. Flowering Pomegranate. A good size shrub with light green foliage and many double bright red flowers all summer. Drought resistant after established. Does well in interior areas.

Punica granatum nana, Dwarf Flowering Pomegranate. Never reaches a large size. Excellent for low formal hedges or as a low shrub in foundation plantings. A lively little plant with red flowers, interesting red fruits, but small stature.

LILACS

Syringa persica laciniata, Cut-leaf Persian Lilac. Good size clusters of real lilac flowers in spring and early summer. Blooms consistently. Gal. \$1.25.

NEW PATENTED VARIETIES

Bare Root, 1 1/2-2 ft. \$3.75 and up; 5 Gal. \$5.00 and up

SINGLE FLOWERED VARIETIES

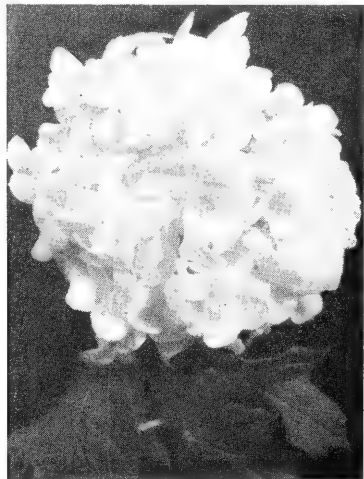
Clarke's Giant (Pat. No. 754). Very large single sky blue.
Esther Staley (Pat. No. 768). Medium large, single pure pink.
Mme. Chas. Souchet. Creating a sensation among Lilac lovers. Very large and regular single flowers of the purest sky blue with enormous panicles. Very floriferous. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$5.00.
Purple Heart (Pat. applied for). Single, deep purple. Very large flowers.

SELECTED VARIETIES

Bare Root, 1 1/2-2 ft. \$3.00; 5 Gal. \$4.00 and up.

Ami Schott. Good deep blue, double blooms.
Captain Perrault. One of the finest double pink lilacs.
Jeanne D'Arc. A beautiful double white.
Katherine Havemeyer. Popular double pinkish mauve.
Marceau. Large single flowers of deep violet blue in plump clusters.
Maximowicz (also called Maxie). Excellent clusters of double flowers in violet-blue.
Mrs. W. E. Marshall. Long slender spikes of deep purple crimson. Late.
Violetta. Double violet.
Volcan. Single, royal purple.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS



Viburnum Opulus Sterile

SPIRAEAS or BRIDAL WREATHS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Low 3-foot shrub, covered with masses of flat topped clusters of rosy-red flowers. Summer. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Spiraea reevesiana, Double Bridal Wreath. Hardy shrub with graceful branches, light green leaves and masses of showy white double flowers of exquisite beauty. Gal. \$1.25.

Spiraea prunifolia. Grows to 6 ft. Flowers white and on well-spaced umbels. Gal. \$1.25.

Spiraea vanhouttei. This well known shrub is grown in every part of the country. Hardy even in the most severe places, it graces the long arching branches with pure white single flowers in such profusion as to suggest snow banks. Gal. \$1.25.

SNOWBALL

Viburnum opulus sterile. This well-known hardy shrub is easy to grow in California. Abundant white globular flowers in May and June. Sun. Gal. \$1.25.

WEIGELAS

Weigela Bristol Ruby (Pat. 492). Rich ruby red trumpet-shaped flowers all summer. This new Weigela is one of the best red varieties yet developed. Hardy. Sun. Gal. \$1.50.

Weigela, Eva Rathke. Dwarf form with red flowers. Blooms continuously throughout summer. Gal. \$1.25.

Weigela rosea. Large clusters of bright pink flowers in spring and early summer. Gal. \$1.25.

All Deciduous Shrubs are hardy in California.



Stribling's MERCED LAWN MIX

Lawn Planting and Maintenance

PLANTING TIME

Lawns may be planted in Merced any time in the year. The best planting period is in the fall from September to November and in the spring from February to May. The fall rains, with warm days and cool nights make the ideal season for planting, or reseeding lawns.

SOIL PREPARATION

In preparing the soil it should be worked to a uniform depth of at least 8 inches, removing rocks and debris. Heavy soil should be lightened by mixing peat moss at the rate of one bale to 300 square feet in the top 3 or 4 inches of soil. Agriculture gypsum at the rate of 20 pounds per 100 square feet will also improve the physical condition of the soil so it will not pack.

FERTILIZATION

After the ground is prepared apply 2 lbs. of Best garden and lawn (or similar) fertilizer to each 100 square feet to insure your new lawn all the plant food elements necessary for vigorous growth.

SEED SELECTION

The selection of seed is very important as At our garden store you will find all the leading grass seed, with special prepared mixes for your particular requirements. Our finest mixture is the Merced Lawn Mix, a perfect blend of blue grass and clover. We also feature Exposition Mix, Shade Lawn Mix, Bent Mix, Park Green Lawn Mix, Athletic Field Mix, Playground Mix and Scott's Lawn Seed in Grass Seed Blends. We have Kentucky Blue Grass, Bermuda, Astoria Bent and other straight seeds. Let us help you select the best seed for your lawn.

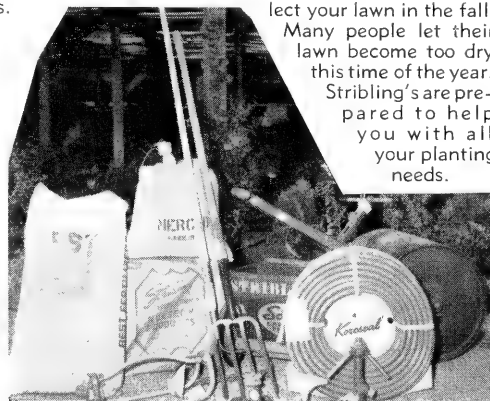
A Perfect Blend of BLUE GRASS and CLOVER

SEEDING

In seeding your lawn, care should be taken to prepare a good seed bed. Rake and level your prepared plot and roll with a light weight roller. Re-rake your plot and distribute the seed evenly at the rate of 1 lb. to each 200 square feet. If a heavier turf is desired use 1 lb. to 150 square feet. After seeding sprinkle about 1/8 inch (or enough to cover the seed) of a good grade of Horticulture Peat Moss. This aids in retaining moisture and will speed seed germination. It will give a better seed and fertilizer distribution and keep the Peat Moss from blowing or floating away if you will lightly rake the seed, Peat Moss and fertilizer after planting. Then re-roll your plot and water with a fine spray and **never let the surface dry out.**

MAINTENANCE

The lawn should not be mowed until it is three or four inches high. Thereafter your lawn should be cut once a week during the growing season. Lawns should be watered every other day during the warm weather and fertilized in the spring and fall. Don't neglect your lawn in the fall. Many people let their lawn become too dry this time of the year. Stribling's are prepared to help you with all your planting needs.



LAWN ROLLERS and SEEDERS

LOANED FREE for 24 Hours

Results of Stribling's Research



S-37 (PLANT PATENT NO. 904)

A Valuable Resistant Peach Rootstock

Resistant to Soil Nematodes

ECONOMIC VALUE

S-37 is a seedling rootstock for drupe fruits proven for more than ten years to be consistently more resistant to Nematode than any of the other standard resistant peach rootstock varieties, including Shalil, Yunnan and Bokhara. Standard varieties budded on S-37 stock produce trees far more vigorous than those budded on Shalil, Yunnan, Bokhara, etc., and most important of all, this vigorous growth is **consistently uniform** throughout the orchards where Nematode exists. S-37 has been widely distributed, tested and acclaimed! State experimental stations in California, Colorado, Maryland, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia have tested it and found it far more resistant than the others. A multitude of leading fruit growers, promologists, plant pathologists, nurserymen, horticulturists, agricultural commissioners and farm advisors throughout California have testified as to its superior resistant qualities under actual orchard conditions. These tests have proven that S-37 will thrive on all types of soil, both sandy and heavy loam, and will produce commercial fruit wherever peaches can be grown. It is predicted that S-37 will soon replace all of the other resistant Peach rootstock in use.

ORIGIN OF S-37 ROOTSTOCK

In 1935 an experiment plot of three thousand seedlings of the ornamental flowering peach, *Prunus persica* var., in ten mixed color varieties, were planted in Stribling's Nurseries Experimental Grounds at Atwater, California. This plot was set out primarily to discover some possible control for Crown Gall. The sandy soil in the plot was heavily infested with Nematode. In the course of the experiments, several of the three thousand flowering peach seedlings seemed to show marked vigor in growth. These few vigorous seedlings were seed sports—natural variations off of the parent plant with certain new and unique characteristics. The unique characteristic in this case was an apparent marked resistance to the Nematode in the soil.

The next step was to see if this resistance could be propagated and used on a commercial scale. Buds were taken from the selected few seedlings found most resistant and a seed orchard was set out to reproduce the seeds. The seedlings thus asexually reproduced were also found to be very resistant to Nematode, and successive generations were as well. The remarkable discovery was, that although there is naturally a lot of variation in propagation by seeds, these seedlings were uniformly and consistently resistant to Nematode and also to Crown Gall. Further selections were made, and the best was S-37, S-37 being the code number used in the experimental plot. A large budded seed orchard of S-37 was then set out and it now produces all of the S-37 seeds used throughout the country.

AVAILABILITY

Production of S-37 rootstock has advanced on such a wide scale that it now is available in any quantity in most nurseries throughout the State of California in June budded varieties, or, in special cases, as seedling understock. Current prices will be gladly quoted on request. Advance orders on some of the budded varieties are your assurance of completely filled needs. At present five grower nurseries are licensed to grow S-37 rootstock and all nurseries can obtain trees from Stribling's Nurseries, or their licensed growers. For 1950-1951 season a complete variety listing will be available in both June Bud and Yearling trees.

RESTRICTIONS

The S-37 Peach Rootstock is protected by United States Patent No. 904, issued the sixth day of December, 1949. This patent insures the genuine strain of S-37 Peach Rootstock and governs its reproduction. Stribling's Nurseries is the sole source of supply of S-37 seeds and seedlings. It is illegal to directly or indirectly dispose of any S-37 seedlings or bud wood of S-37 Seedlings, or to permit its use, for the commercial or home propagation of trees, or for top working of any established trees without a written agreement with Stribling's Nurseries.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROOTSTOCK SELECTION

Today's improved breeds of fruit trees are all budded or grafted on seedling or cutting grown understock (called rootstock) which produce healthier, more vigorous trees.

These rootstocks are scientifically bred and developed to produce trees that will thrive under these varying local problems of soil conditions, climate, insects and disease. Some rootstocks thrive more in heavy soils, others in light sandy soils. Some rootstocks will tolerate lots of water, others must be well drained. There are still others that are used because they have a marked resistance to certain diseases and insects in some soils, such as nematode, crown gall and oak root fungus.

After years of experience and research we have selected and developed rootstocks to meet any of these varying conditions encountered in growing fruit trees.

RESISTANT ROOTSTOCKS

Resistant Rootstocks. Are rootstocks selected and planted for their resistance to insects and disease prevalent in certain areas of California. In general, the resistant rootstocks are adapted to a wider range of soil conditions and can be successfully planted in all areas where fruits can be grown.



Devoted to the development and production of the finest "growing quality" nursery stock. We have approximately 700 acres under cultivation on our seven growing grounds and experimental orchards. We invite your inspection of our facilities. See map on page 2.

S-37 Rootstock (Plant Patent No. 904).

S-37 rootstock is the best all around peach understock for peach, nectarine and almond varieties because of its resistance to nematode, and its adaptability to sandy and heavy soils. S-37, because of its high resistant qualities and adaptability to all soil types, is rapidly replacing Shalil, Yunnan and Bokhara, which are other resistant peach rootstocks.

Mariana 26-23. Mariana 26-23 is the best adapted all around rootstock for plums, prunes and apricots as it is a natural plum rootstock; resistant to nematode, oak root fungus and crown gall. In our research and field tests, we have found Mariana 26-23 to be the outstanding root for plum, prune and apricot and have discontinued growing the other plum and apricot rootstocks except on special orders or for specific conditions. Mariana 26-23 is also used as rootstock for some varieties of almonds in wet areas; however, Nonpareil almond does not make a good union on this rootstock.

1613 and St. George Grape Understock. Are used in vineyard planting where Phylloxera and/or Nematode exist. These are available in rooted vines and must be grafted or budded to the desired variety after planting in vineyard.

STANDARD ROOTSTOCKS

The Standard Rootstocks. Are used and selected for their ease in obtaining a seed and cutting source and their ability under normal conditions to produce a thrifty, healthy tree when the desired variety is budded or grafted on them. Where no pest or damaging insect or fungus exists, the standard rootstock is very desirable.

Lovell Peach rootstock is an example of such rootstock and it is ideal as a peach, nectarine and almond understock where nematode or other pests are not a problem.

We have selected Lotis as our Persimmon understock, Mazzard rootstock for cherries, Northern California Black Rootstock for our walnuts, and special pear, pecan, apple and other seedling rootstocks for ability to produce the finest Growing Quality trees available. **"Know your rootstock requirements before you plant."**



Grande Duchesse Charlotte



Mme. Henri Guillot

Scribbling's **ROSES** *for*

RED ROSES

Bravo (Pat. 983). A big, bold rose with plenty of shapely ruffled petals. The sparkling, cardinal-red bloom will not fade in hottest weather. Grows bushy to medium height. \$2.25 each, bare root.

Christopher Stone. Large, formal, double rose of glowing crimson-scarlet, with deeper shadings. Long lasting and fragrant. Does not fade. Truly beautiful, even when fully open.



Chrysler Imperial (P.A.F.). At last an ideal red exhibition rose. Abundant, high-centered flowers up to 5 inches in diameter, borne singly; sturdy, medium long stems. Vivid rich crimson tones—beautifully shaped flowers that last up to one week when cut. Long, tapering buds; large, dark green foliage. See color illustration on back cover. \$3.00 each, bare root.

Etoile de Hollande. Buds of velvet maroon open to a beautiful full rose of glowing crimson with darker shadings. Does not fade. Rich with its old-rose fragrance.

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Clear large, sparkling red flowers that do not fade in any type of weather. All of the blossoms that we have ever seen were at least 6 inches across, and they were beautiful. The fragrance makes us think of raspberries. \$2.00 each, bare root.



Nocturne (Pat. 713). Deep cardinal red buds of exquisite shape open to form a large rich textured flower. Pleasingly fragrant. Buds in abundance for cutting. \$2.00 each, bare root.



San Fernando (Pat. 785). Long pointed buds, well formed and richly colored, open to fragrant glowing red flowers. When open the blooms assume a brilliant scarlet color. Luxuriant foliage. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Texas Centennial (Pat. 162). Blood red sport of Pres. Hoover. Tight buds and high centered flowers toned cerise at center. More carmine in hot weather. \$1.50 each, bare root.

CERISE-RED ROSES



Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455). Beautiful, long, pointed buds of clear cerise-pink, opening to neatly tailored flowers. Petals margined with a thin silvery line. Vigorous mildew-resistant foliage, vigorous and free branching. \$2.00 each, bare root.



Grande Duchesse Charlotte (Pat. 774). Buds of a rich claret changing as the flower opens to a lovely begonia rose. Richly fragrant and unusual in color. \$1.75 each, bare root.



New Yorker

Of the multitude of new roses offered each season, only a few have merit enough to stay with us. Roses described on these pages have been selected for distinctive individuality. Their garden merit has been well proven. Therefore, satisfactory performance has established their popularity.

BARE ROOT PRICE

\$1.25 each unless otherwise indicated.
1 gal. add 25c each, 5 gal. add 50c each.

fragrance and color

PINK ROSES



Capistrano (Pat. 922). A vigorous and sturdy rose producing large buds and flowers with a rich, heavy fragrance. Deep, glowing rose-pink in the bud and open flower, with beautiful leathery foliage. \$2.25 each, bare root.

Dainty Bess. Broad single petals of soft rose-pink; darker stamens.

First Love (Pat. 921). The distinctive and unique form of its long, slender bud and the always charming pastel shades of its delicate pale orchid and rose dawn-pink will make this new rose the connoisseur's delight. The long-stemmed flowers come in great profusion. A great performer. \$2.25 each, bare root.

J. Otto Thilow. Rich, glowing rose-pink; reflexed double petals.



Helen Traubel (Pat. 1028). A truly outstanding new rose—a star in its own right just as the famous opera star in whose honor it is named. The color varies with the weather from a light, sparkling pink to luminous apricot. The magnificent buds are unusually large and long and open to a lavish display of vivid colors. The large plants are so vigorous that they are nearly always covered with buds and blooms. See color illustration on back cover. \$2.75 each, bare root.



Katherine T. Marshall (Pat. 607). Warm glowing pink blooms with a delicious fruity fragrance and perfect form. Buds long pointed with heavy petals opening to very large flowers. An extremely vigorous grower with long, strong stems. An exquisite pink rose. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Picture. Very double velvety clear rose-pink; slightly fragrant.

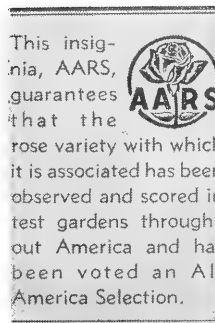
Show Girl (Pat. 646). Perfect phlox pink buds on long stems for cutting. Flowers open rose-pink and are very lovely in both form and color. Fragrant. Excellent foliage. \$1.75 each, bare root.

The Doctor. Enormous semi-double satiny pink. Fragrant.

PLANT CALIFORNIA TO HELP PLANT AMERICA

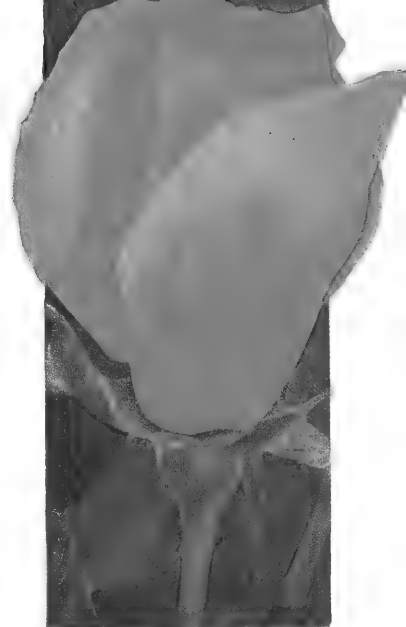


Fashion

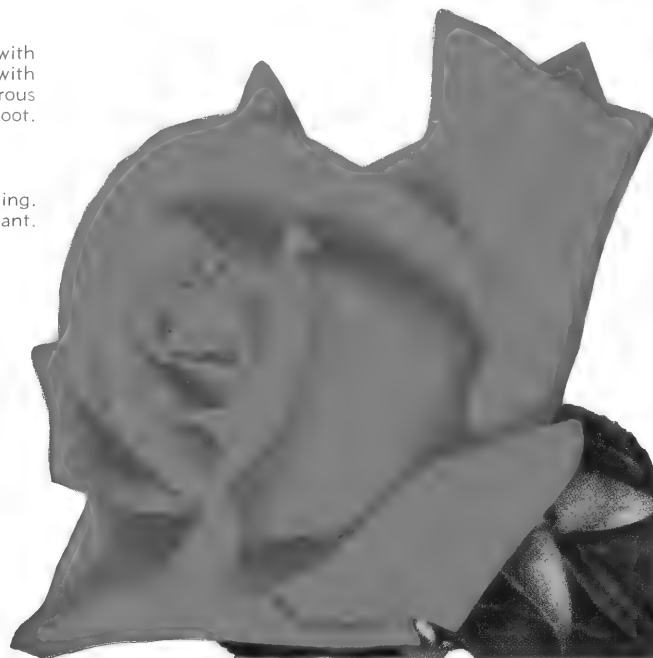


YELLOW ROSES

Eclipse (Pat. 172). Popularized and well known as the "Streamlined Rose" for the long tapering yellow buds enhanced by the narrow green calyx and truly streamlined. Rich golden yellow without shading. \$1.75 each, bare root.



Eclipse



San Fernando



First Love

Bare-root season approximately December to mid-March
Plants available in containers for planting the year round





Buccaneer

YELLOW ROSES

Eclipse. Pictured and described on page 21.

Buccaneer (P.A.F.). A unique new brilliant buttercup yellow, shining and lasting, with long, slender, tapering buds produced in abundance, and richly cupped blooms colorproof in nearly all weather. Strong, free-branching canes, up to 6 ft. high. Prize winner in Rome, Paris, Geneva. \$2.75 each, bare root.


 **Fred Howard** (Pat. 1006). One of the last creations of its producer, Fred Howard. The long, rich yellow buds are tipped with a delicate penciling of light pink, and when the buds open, you see a full double, high centered, beautifully formed flower. The plant is strong, hardy, fully branched and clothed in dark, shiny foliage. Flowers are produced on long stems from early spring to late into fall. \$2.50 each, bare root.


 **Lowell Thomas** (Pat. 595). Very double high centered flowers in a lasting canary yellow. Large, long-pointed buds. Vigorous compact bush—upright habit and leathery foliage. \$2.00 each, bare root.

McGredy's Yellow. A good grower. Withstands heat very well and does not fade. Deep green foliage. Leathery leaves. Perfectly formed buds of medium size, having plenty of petals in a lovely shade of light buttercup yellow.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Double deep canary-yellow flowers. Fragrant.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont. Long, reddish-golden bud; golden-yellow flowers.

 **Peace** (Pat. 591). Large, fully double flowers opening from well shaped buds. Often a clear pleasing yellow, sometimes only yellow at base, fading to a lighter tint and a delicate pink where the petals turn over. \$2.50 each, bare root.

 **Sutter's Gold** (Pat. 885). The only rose to win both the Bagatelle Gold Medal and the All-American Award for 1950. Beautiful golden buds overlaid with orange and red open to spectacular flowers with more fragrance than any other yellow rose. \$2.25 each, bare root.

WHITE ROSES


McGredy's Ivory. Long-pointed buds, large perfectly formed creamy ivory-white flowers. Sweetly fragrant.

Neige Parfum. Very fragrant, large double white, sometimes tinted cream, on long stems. Leathery foliage. Vigorous.

Sleigh Bells (Pat. 1004). Freely produced long ovoid buds opening gradually into large size blooms of gleaming white with a trace of cool primrose at the base. Fragrant. \$2.00 each, bare root.


MULTI-COLOR ROSES

Autumn. Burnt orange, streaked red, underlaid with yellow. Fragrant.

 **Forty-niner** (Pat. 792). One of the most brilliantly hued flowers of recent introduction. Color combination is outstanding with its vivid red petals, bright yellow to straw yellow on the outside. Mild, pleasing fragrance. Long pointed buds opening to well formed flowers. \$2.25 each, bare root.


Mark Sullivan (Pat. 599). Rich gold flowers 4 to 4½ inches across, richly overlaid with deep rose-pink and cerise. A rose of spectacular coloring and a rich honey fragrance. \$1.50 each, bare root.

President Hoover. Shades of cerise-pink, orange and scarlet combined. Spicy fragrance.

 **Taffeta** (Pat. 716). Although the color varies with the season the usual carmine bud opens to show clear rose-pink, salmon-pink or apricot fragrant flowers. Upright vigorous growth. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Talisman. Fragrant orange-scarlet with gold and yellow shades.

ORANGE AND COPPER-ORANGE ROSES

 **Fred Edmunds** (Pat. 731). Beautiful buds of burnt-orange open to lasting blooms of reddish apricot blended with rose, gold and salmon. A very vigorous, free-blooming rose. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Hinrich Gaede. Orange-yellow with nasturtium-red glow.

Mme. Henri Guillot (Pat. 337). A distinctive and sensational variety. Beautifully formed buds, reddish orange with undertone of gold, opening to rich, deep pink flowers of camellia-like form. Vigorous, symmetrical plants and glossy light green foliage. \$1.75 each, bare root.


Mrs. Sam McGredy. Fragrant blooms of scarlet, copper and orange.

CLUSTER-FLOWERED ROSES

Generally speaking this group of roses are small flowered, but like the Azaleas, there are a lot of them. The popular Cecile Brunner is one extreme while Red Ripples and Floradora are more showy because the flowers are in good size clusters. Beds of Floribundas are very bright and showy. The dwarfier ones make fine borders for the rose garden, or plant in groups of three or more to enliven the shrubbery. Ideal for flower arrangements and bouquets.


Betty Prior (Pat. 340). In the early spring, the single blooms resemble the flowers of a red-flowering dogwood tree, and are produced in great clusters. Blooms continuously throughout the season, opening a lively red color, and turning to delicate shell-pink as the flowers age. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cecile Brunner. Most popular and best known of the baby roses. Small pink buds open to double flowers. Bright pink with a touch of yellow at the base of petals. Continuous bloomer.

 **Fashion** (Pat. 789). AARS 1950. Abundant double blooms of deep coral-peach borne in clusters. Blooms from spring until heavy frost. Especially suitable for table decorations and corsages. Bushes strong and vigorous, growing to 3 feet. Very desirable. \$2.00 each, bare root.

Floradora. The scarlet-red coloring of this neat flowered floribunda has attracted lots of attention. The tiny buds open to camellia-like double blooms. We like this one for flower arrangements and corsages. 4 ft. \$1.25 each, bare root.

Goldilocks (Pat. 672). Considered by many the best yellow polyantha rose on the coast. Healthy, floriferous and lovely if the old blooms are kept out. Performs best on semi-shaded location. \$1.50 each.

 **Ma Perkins** (P.A.F.). This new All-America Selection for 1953 has charming buds, both singly and in clusters, all season. The cup-shaped flowers are light pink with yellow suffusion in the early stages, turning to soft coral pink as they age. Pungent fragrance. Bushy growth. Rich, disease resistant foliage. 2½-3 ft. See color illustration on back cover. \$2.25 each, bare root.

ROSES BLOOM LONGER THAN ANY OTHER FLOWER

CLUSTER-FLOWERED ROSES



Pinkie (Pat. 712). Dainty, perfectly formed pink buds and spicily scented flowers. Continuous bloomer. Glossy foliage. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Pinocchio (Pat. 484). One of the most popular baby roses of recent introduction. Makes a bush seldom over two feet in height and has clusters of dainty little flowers—salmon-orange flushed with gold. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Red Ripples. Buds of the boutonniere type in large clusters, each perfect in form and color—pointed and dark red opening to fluffy bright red flowers of medium size. Steady and continuous blooming.

Rosenelfe. Very double gardenia-like flowers about 2½ inches across, silvery rose-pink in color. Blooms freely throughout the summer.

Snowbird. Low bushy plants completely covered with clusters of semi-double pure white flowers. Free flowering.



Vogue (Pat. 926). Related to Fashion, Vogue combines a taller growth habit with an abundance of exquisitely formed 3½ inch fully double flowers of an absolutely new oriental red color tone, base of petals shading to gold. \$2.25 each, bare root.



High Noon

No. 1 Grade Bareroot Prices as Shown
Plants available in containers 50c higher

Belle of Portugal. Beautiful vigorous grower offering a profusion of pearl pink blossoms from January to June. Buds are enormous, often reaching 3 to 4 inches in length. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Christopher Stone (Pat. 626). Scarlet-crimson; very popular, upright. Stands hot weather. Excellent substance and spicy fragrance. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Cecile Brunner. Very popular climber. Vigorous with dainty pink blossoms. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Yellow Cecile Brunner. Small, perfect buds that appear through spring and summer on a strong growing plant, lovely in the vase or lapel. \$1.50 each, bare root.

City of York. Striking spring and fall-blooming climber with showy gardenia type blooms of creamy white with yellow stamens. Glossy, disease-immune foliage. Pungent fragrance. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Dainty Bess. Strong, clean growing, producing flowers the year around. Single delicate pink flowers with central crimson stamens. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Etoile de Hollande. The best red climber. This deep red climber produces the finest roses of any. Buds often larger and longer than the bush variety. Vigorous clean grower. \$1.50 each, bare root.



High Noon (Pat. 704). Pillar rose to 8 feet high, covered with long stemmed golden buds. Stems almost thornless. Not a rampant climber but suited to growing against a post, pillar or arbor. Bushy habit. \$2.25 each, bare root.

Cl. Hinrich Gaede (Pat. 244). Vigorous free-blooming and showy climbing rose. Flowers very brilliant, orange-vermilion. Has a remarkably long season of bloom. \$1.75 each, bare root.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing roses are beautiful subjects to train against walls or trellises or allowed to ramble over rough fences. They have been traditionally used on arbors and pergolas where the bloom can be seen at a distance and easily examined close by. Cut out old wood after blooming, thus encouraging new vigorous growth from the base. This will bloom the next season.

Cl. Mme. Henri Guillot (Pat. 788). A rose of enchanting loveliness. Richly fragrant flowers of raspberry pink are displayed over the shining waxy foliage. \$2.00 each, bare root.

Mermaid. Beautiful glossy green foliage and large single light sulphur-yellow flowers with golden centers make a beautiful sight during the rose season; a rambling grower. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Mrs. E. P. Thom. A rapid growing climber producing quantities of glorious yellow flowers, much more than the bush variety. Rated the best yellow climber. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy (Pat. 394). Free flowering copper-orange climber. Buds long pointed and borne on long stems. Luxuriant bronzy green foliage. \$1.75 each, bare root.

Paul's Scarlet Climber Improved (Blaze). A new improved version of the old familiar everblooming scarlet climber, covered with clusters of vivid color all season long. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). The most widely planted rose in America today. The light to deep yellow flowers with the apple blossom pink edges have become familiar to everybody. The same superior flowers, foliage and stems that you find in the bush. \$2.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Picture (Pat. 524). Perfect buds and flowers just as in the bush variety. Clear rose-pink with tones of warm salmon showing through. A climber of merit. \$2.00 each, bare root.

Cl. President Herbert Hoover. One of the best multi-colored climbers. Flame, pink and buff. Rampant. \$1.50 each, bare root.

Cl. Talisman. This well known rose hardly needs description. It is just like the bush form but a vigorous climber. Lovely red and gold. \$1.50 each, bare root.



Climbing Roses Add Charm and Color to Posts and Fences

ROSES AVAILABLE IN CONTAINERS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR



Peace (Pat. 591)

Forty-niner
(Pat. 792)

Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455)

Katherine T. Marshall (Pat. 607)

Our Collection of 4 BEST PATENT ROSES

PEACE — FORTY-NINER — CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG — KATHERINE T. MARSHALL **\$7²⁵**
 Catalog value \$8.50 **4 Bare root plants** (One of each variety)

Our 1953 Special Collection of 6 POPULAR ROSES

1. Christopher Stone
2. Etoile de Hollande
3. Hinrich Gaede
4. Mrs. P. S. DuPont
5. Picture
6. Pres. Herbert Hoover

ALL 6 ROSES LISTED AT LEFT
 \$1.25 each • \$7.50 Catalog value

For Only \$6²⁵
 BARE ROOT STOCK ONLY

Special Collection of ALL 10 ROSES

Illustrated on this page

Catalog value \$16.00 **\$13⁵⁰** BARE ROOT
SPECIAL PRICE

Mrs. P. S. DuPont



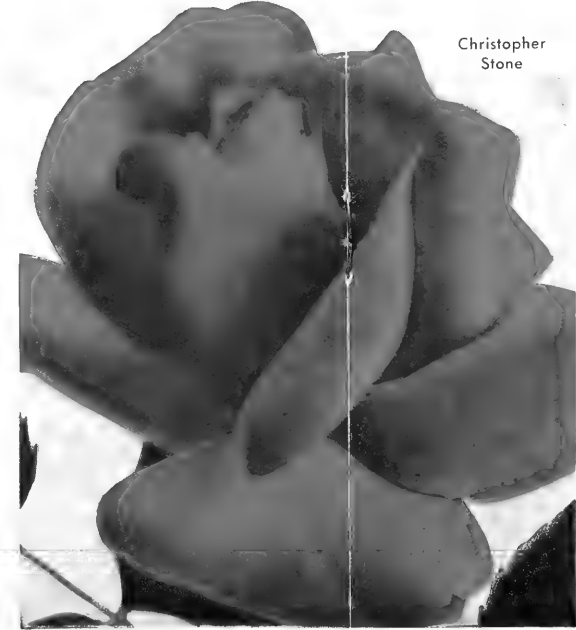
Etoile de Hollande



Picture



President Hoover

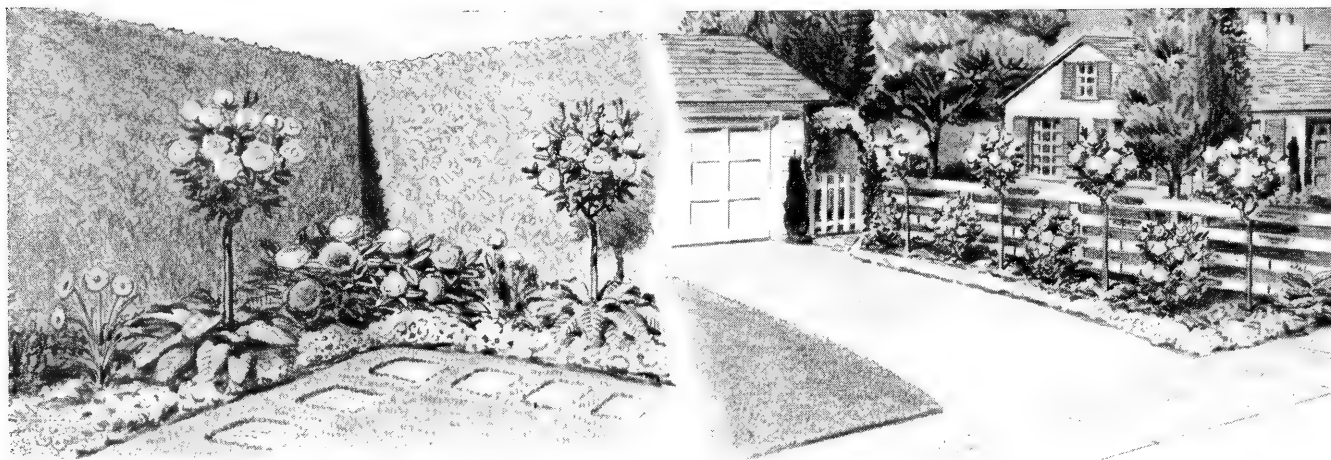


Christopher Stone



Hinrich Gaede

For Lining Walks and Drives and for Rose Garden Accent, Plant . . .



TREE ROSES


Tree roses are the bush roses budded on straight clean stems of another variety. All suckers should be cut off at the base of the cane, and once a year the head should be thinned out and shortened.

Patented Tree Roses, \$6.00 each; 6 or more \$5.50 each. Non-patented, \$5.00 each; 6 or more \$4.50 each,

Other Fine Varieties Available at Our Nursery.


 **Charlotte Armstrong** (Pat. 455). Well shaped blood red buds open to high centered flowers of cerise or spectrum red.


Christopher Stone. Brilliant crimson-scarlet becoming deeper with age. Holds color in the heat.


 **Chrysler Imperial** (P.A.F.). The new, much-heralded red exhibition rose — illustrated and described on back cover—with rich crimson shades. Long lasting, ideal in bud, shape of flower, and foliage. \$7.50 each, bare root.

Eclipse (Pat. 172). It can truthfully be said of this beautifully streamlined rose that it has the most exquisite bud in all rosedom, often exceeding two inches in length. Brilliant golden yellow blooms are produced in abundance.

Etoile de Hollande. Perfect buds opening to glorious brilliant red blooms. Fragrant and non-fading.

 **Forty-niner** (Pat. 792). Vivid orient red changing to cherry red with age. Outside of petals chrome yellow fading to straw color.

 **Fred Edmunds** (Pat. 731). Glorious blooms of vivid glowing coppery orange color. Rich fruity fragrance.

 **Grande Duchesse Charlotte** (Pat. 774). Perfectly formed buds of rich claret red, open blooms begonia. Rich fragrance.


 **Helen Traubel** (Pat. 1028). The color of this new 1952 creation varies with the weather, from a light, sparkling pink, to a gorgeous luminous apricot. The unusually large, long buds, magnificent half-open to full-open flowers, displaying the attractiveness of all its lovely color, will delight everyone who sees it in your garden. Always in bloom.

J. Otto Thilow. Pure glowing pink blooms. One of the finest of its color.

Mme. Henri Guillot (Pat. 337). Artistic long urn-shaped buds open to 20-petaled blooms of blended orange, coral and red.


Mrs. P. S. Dupont. Golden yellow buds open to clear yellow fragrant blooms.

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Brilliant, non-fading clear red blooms of magnificent size and form. Exceptionally vigorous. Pleasing raspberry fragrance.

 **Peace** (Pat. 591). Brilliant golden buds, changing in the open flower to lemon yellow edged soft rose, finally white and pink. One of the greatest roses of all time.

Picture. Velvety rose-pink flowers and buds with warm salmon undertones. Unusually free blooming.

Snowbird. A very fragrant, white rose with creamy center. Long, pointed buds.

 **Sutter's Gold** (Pat. 885). Truly a great rose, with exquisite long pointed buds of rich yellow, shaded with orange and red, borne on long, strong stems. Big lusty plants, with disease-resistant foliage. Spicy fragrance.

Talisman. Exquisite buds freely produced, brilliantly colored orange-scarlet and golden yellow. Free flowering.

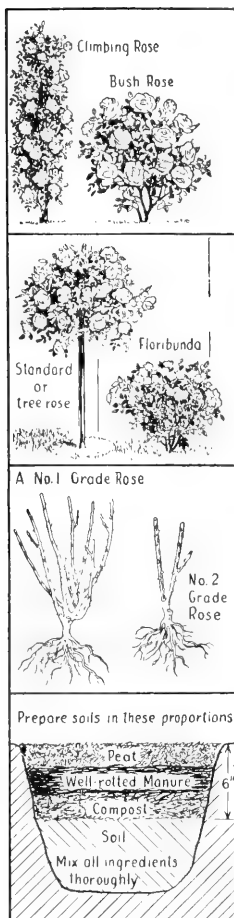


Rose Tree, Peace

ASK US HOW TO KEEP YOUR GARDEN PEST-FREE

HOW TO GROW ROSES

Other Planting Information on Page 31



THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT factors in rose growing are buying top grade plants, and proper planting.

Roses prefer an open area, free of tree and shrub roots, where they get half a day or more of sun, preferably morning sun. Keep roots moist and covered when planting.

Most any well drained soil, not too acid or alkaline can be made into good rose soil. Prepare the holes for planting well in advance. Dig holes 2 feet deep and 18 inches across. Add to surface soil 10% peat, 10% rotted manure and 5% rotted compost. Mix well. When planting re-dig holes, build a cone-shaped mound in the center, spread roots over cone; bud union (bulge on understock where top is budded on the stock) slightly above level of the ground. Fill in, firming with feet; water thoroughly.

Roses are heavy feeders. Fertilize from mid-March to mid-September, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of a well-balanced fertilizer per plant. Dig a trench around plant, fill with water. When water settles place fertilizer in trench, fill with water again and cover after water has settled. After first application of commercial fertilizer a mulch of well-rotted manure may be applied.

Roses require plenty of water. Keep beds moist at all times. Frequency depends on soil, from once or twice a week in sandy soil, to once in two weeks in heavy soil. Allow water to run slowly and soak deeply.

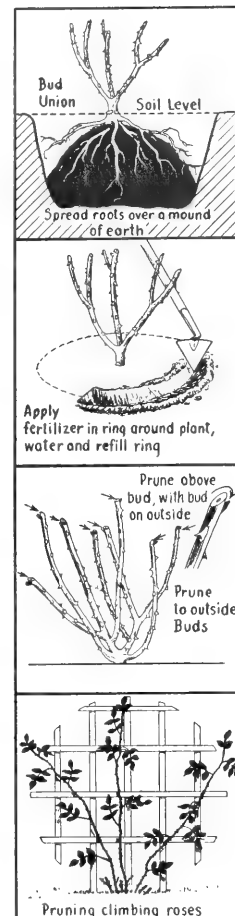
A generous supply of water will produce sturdy and more vigorous plants and will increase the quantity and quality of blooms.

Weeding is a garden job that never ends, but it can be greatly simplified by the use of a mulch. Peat moss, buckwheat hulls, compost, well-rotted manure or some appropriate shedded material, helps to keep down weeds and to keep the soil in the rose bed damp and cool. Where no mulch has been used, light cultivation of the surface soil will probably be necessary to remove weeds and prevent caking. Avoid deep cultivation which will damage small roots growing near the surface.

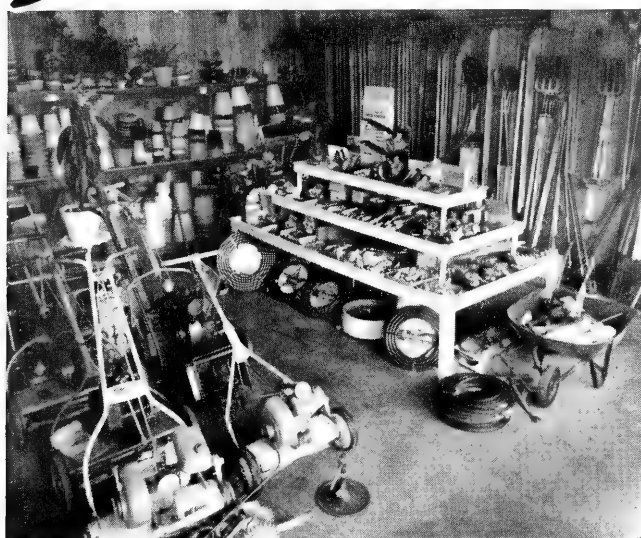
Spraying or dusting to control fungus diseases and insects is another important summer chore. Sprays or dusts should be applied at ten-day intervals during the early morning or late afternoon. During wet spells, the frequency should be increased as blackspot and mildew increase rapidly in these periods. Remember that the spray or dust must cover the underside of the leaves as well as the top to gain the maximum effect. Summer chores in the rose garden are neither difficult nor time-consuming, but they require regular attention.

January is the best month for pruning bush roses in California. As much as possible cut out the old wood and shorten back the new growth about $\frac{1}{2}$ of last year's growth. Cut out twiggy growth and cross branches. When cutting blooms leave 3 or 4 leaves with the top one pointing in the direction you wish the growth to go.

PRUNING CLIMBING ROSES. For the first two years after planting do not prune climbing roses. From third year on cut back all new growth $\frac{1}{3}$ right after the flowering period. Climbers which bloom once a year bloom on wood produced the previous year. Prune these right after flowering to allow a good growth for next year's flowers.



Stribling's YOUR GARDEN AND LAWN HEADQUARTERS



GARDEN TOOLS & EQUIPMENT

Stribling's now have a complete Garden Supply Center with the finest garden tools, tractors, lawn mowers, garden hose, sprinklers and many other garden items.



PEST CONTROL

We have a special department to handle your pest control problems. Bring your pest control problems to our nursery and let us help you with simplified pest control.

A FULL SELECTION OF GARDEN BOOKS AVAILABLE IN OUR GARDEN STORE



Silver Maple

The trees listed here are called deciduous because they naturally lose their leaves during the winter months. All are hardy anywhere, unless minimum temperature is indicated. All are easy to grow and some make very rapid growth.

Shade trees from **dormant bare root** stock are available for planting from late December to mid-March. In any other season, most varieties are available growing in containers.

Bare Root, \$3.00 up; 6-8' \$2.00 each.
5 gal. \$3.75 up, depending on size and variety.

Other sizes priced at our Nursery.

SILKTREE—ALBIZZIA

Albizzia julibrissin. Flowers pink, with heads crowded on the upper end of the branches.

MAPLE

Acer dasycarpum, Silver Maple. Very rapid growing large shade tree. The under side of the leaves are a silvery white, hence the name Silver Maple. Turns golden yellow in fall.

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple. The hardy nature of this tree as well as its beautiful deep green foliage and well-shaped head makes it an outstanding shade or street tree.

Acer rubrum, Red Maple. The leaves are long and shiny. The flowers are red and come before the leaves. Valuable as a street or park tree. Good fall color on leaf.

Acer Schwedleri (Purple-leafed Maple). The most colorful of the large maples. The buds are of brilliant orange, followed by young, coppery foliage. The mature leaves are stained deep purple.

BIRCH

Betula alba, European White Birch. Popular fast growing tree with beautiful white bark marked with horizontal black lines. Light green foliage shimmers with the slightest breeze. Fine near pools or against dark trees.

6-8' Bare Root \$2.50

Betula alba laciniata, Cut Leaf Birch. Graceful weeping branches and delicately cut leaves make this an exquisitely beautiful tree for lawn planting. Bark same as White Birch and most effective against a dark background.

6-8' Br. \$3.00

Stribling's

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

ASH

Fraxinus velutina glabra, Modesto Ash. Compact, rapid growing tree with dense bright glossy green foliage. It comes out early in the spring, does not have any bothersome seed pods to clean up, and sheds its leaves late in the fall. Of intermediate size, it is very desirable for parkways, avenue and garden planting. The Modesto Ash does equally well in coastal, valley and desert areas. 25-35 feet. 0°.

GOLDEN-CHAIN TREE

Laburnum vossii. An exceptional showy tree when in bloom in April and May. Long racemes of golden-yellow, pea-shaped blooms are suspended from branches covered with clover-like foliage.



Modesto Ash

TULIP TREE

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tall growing symmetrical tree with straight trunk and dark green leaves. Flowers are greenish-white, cup-shaped. Desirable shade tree. Always neat.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis, Texas Umbrella. Rapidly growing to about 35 feet forms a flat-topped, umbrella-like crown of dense fern-like leaves. Panicles of lavender flowers in summer. Not recommended for coastal areas.

STIRBLING'S MULBERRY

Morus alba Striblingi. An outstanding, non-fruitlet Mulberry. The Stribling's Mulberry is one of the finest permanent shade trees for very rapid growth and dense shade. The large sycamore shaped leaves are of a rich, shiny dark green color above and lighter green beneath. This variety, being dioecious, bears absolutely no fruit. This makes it ideal for avenue, park, and landscape plantings. Small, male flowers form, but they soon drop off. Height 30 to 40 ft. 5° below zero.



STIRBLING'S MULBERRY ➤

SYCAMORE or PLANE TREE

Platanus orientalis, European Sycamore. Handsome symmetrical shade tree. Dense light green maple-like leaves and greenish white mottled bark on older trees. One of the best, widely planted street trees for California. **Platanus racemosa, California Sycamore.** See Natives, page 6.

POPLAR

Populus nigra italica, Lombardy Poplar. Tall slender column excellent as a tall accent tree. Requires little room to grow. Frequently used as windbreak, or street trees.

Populus canadensis, Carolina Poplar. A large, fast-growing, robust tree providing a good shade quickly. Hardy and easy to grow.

Populus alba Bolleana, Silver Poplar.

Tall and slender like the Lombardy, but with silver-gray effect in its foliage.

OAK

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). Very fine street tree, tall with gracefully drooping branches. Deeply lobed foliage with sharp points.

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). An excellent tree of rapid growth. Foliage turns russet and copper in autumn.

SWEET GUM for Fall Color

Liquidambar styraciflua. Slow growing tree with maple-like leaves useful in parkway plantings or as lawn specimens. Clean, neat growth but glorious in November and December when arrayed in its autumnal orange, red and gold. Gal. \$1.50 up; 5 gal. \$4.00 up.

WEeping WILLOW

Salix babylonica. Grows to 30 feet with long drooping branches. The leaves are finely toothed, greyish-green beneath. **Salix babylonica Aurea, Niobe** (Golden Weeping Willow). Golden bark, graceful weeping habit.

ELM

Ulmus pumila, Chinese Elm. Very rapid growing, extremely hardy tree. Tolerant of most soil and water conditions. Holds leaves late.



DECIDUOUS FLOWERING TREES

Ideal for Shade and Beautiful Spring Color

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Flowering Cherries are known for the exquisite character of their prolific bloom, but their bright green foliage is prized as well.

Bare Root \$3.75 up; 5 gal. \$5.00 up.

Daybreak (Akebono). Called the most beautiful tree in the world, this erect growing tree is a cloud of pink every spring with no leaf showing. A magnificent single.

Kwanzan. Small, spreading tree producing enormous double pink blooms in heavy clusters.

Mt. Fuji. Large, snowy white double flowers produced in abundance.

Naden. One of the most handsome of flowering cherries. The semi-double flowers are of enchanting lavender-pink.

Shirofugen. When first open, the large flowers are soft pink soon changing to white and later to cerise—a constant pink and white effect on the same tree.

Stribling's Pink. Single apple blossom pink of great charm and abundant bloom.

WEeping CHERRIES

Exquisite for lawns and small grounds, the gracefully cascading, slender branches are very effective. Available in pink, single or double. \$7.50 up.

DOGWOOD

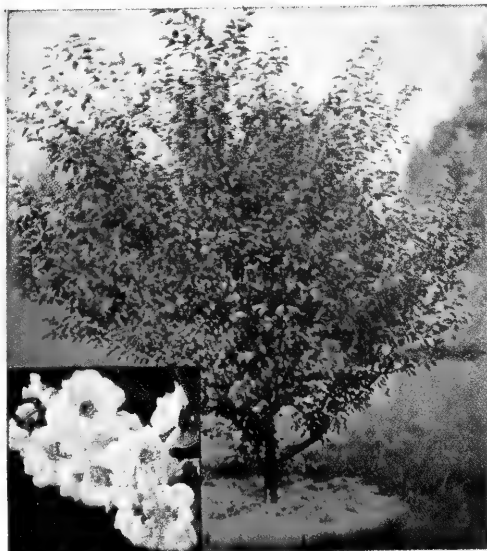
Cornus florida, White Flowering Dogwood. Small tree, most effective in shaded locations for the attractive white flowers. Petals, like the Poinsettia, are bracts encircling the tiny flowers in the center. Early spring. \$4.50 up.

Cornus florida rubra, Pink Flowering Dogwood. The most spectacular with light red or pink flowers. Use peat or leaf mold in the soil to insure an acid reaction. Partial shade. Grafted. \$6.50 up.

FLOWERING LOCUSTS

Bare Root, \$3.00 up

Robinia decaisneana, Pink Locust. Tall rapid growing variety of Black Locust with long racemes of fragrant pink flowers.



Prunus Blireiana (Flowering Plum)

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

Bare Root, \$3.00 up. Higher in Containers.

Malus scheideckeri. Double pink; yellow fruit.

Malus eleyi purpurea. Purple-red blossoms, leaves reddish when young. Fruit dark wine-purple.

Malus ioensis plena, Bechtel Crab. Small tree to 15 feet. Crowded in spring with large, fragrant, double pale pink flowers. The bright green leaves which follow are neat all year.

Malus floribunda. Tall, slender tree with graceful branches. Flowers large, single, typical apple blossom pink.

Malus hopi. Red buds, flowers and fruit.



Pink Flowering Dogwood

HAWTHORN

All Hawthorns Bare Root \$3.50 up. Higher in Containers.

Crataegus Autumn Glory. Small to medium sized tree with shiny attractive foliage. White flowers in spring, large crimson fruits in fall.

Crataegus, Paul's Scarlet. Masses of double carmine-red flowers in spring. Red berries in fall.

Crataegus Carrieri. White flowering pyramidal tree. Large red berries in fall.

Crataegus Cordata (Washington). White flowers, grows up to 20 feet high. Clusters of small red berries in fall.

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUMS

Priced \$3.00 up. Higher in Containers.

Prunus Blireiana. Brilliant red foliage later turning greenish. Dainty soft pink flowers line the long slender stems in spring.

Prunus pissardi, Purple Leaf Plum. Small tree, deep purple leaves and small pale pink flowers in spring. Deep red branches and twigs are interesting even in winter.

Prunus Thundercloud. Really lives up to its name. Masses of early white flowers followed by bronzy-purple foliage holding color throughout the summer.



Bechtel's Crab

FLOWERING PEACH TREES

Bare Root, \$2.50 up. Higher in Containers.

Beautiful low growing trees wonderful for spring bloom before the leaves. Large double flowers in great masses, clothe every stem. Excellent for cutting. After bloom is over prune heavily for next season's bloom. Hardy.

Early Red. Magnificent ruby-red flowers.

Late Red. Same rub-red as early variety.

Early Pink. Earliest; beautiful rose-pink.

Late Pink. Same rose-pink as early variety.

Candystick (Variegated). Striped red and white.

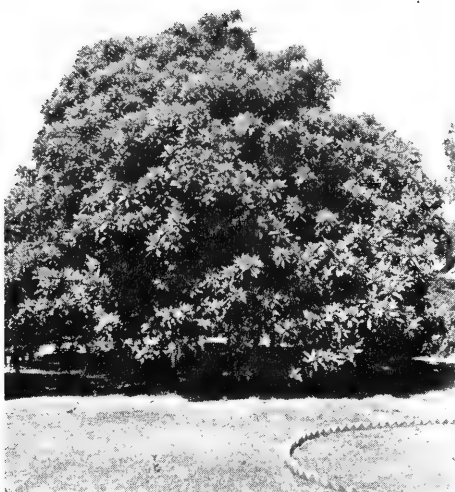
Helen Borchers. One of the finest double pink varieties.

White. Large snow-white flowered variety.



Paul's Double Flowering Thorn

BEAUTIFUL SPRING COLOR AND PLEASING SHADE



Loquat



Magnolia Grandiflora



Pepper Tree

Stribling's

EVERGREEN TREES

The trees in this group are widely planted in California for street and shade trees, as lawn specimens or for the lovely flowers of some kinds. The year around foliage is excellent to conceal objectionable views from the house and garden. In this list you will find trees for any possible purpose. All are hardy in California except at higher altitudes. Most varieties available in specimen sizes. 5 gal. \$3.75-\$4.00 up.

ACACIAS

All Acacias: Gal. \$1.50

Acacia baileyana. Popular small tree with feathery blue green foliage and clouds of light yellow fragrant flowers in spring. The seed pods, which follow, are light lavender purple and give a nice misty tone to the trees. 10°.

Acacia floribunda. Small round-headed tree with long narrow green leaves and fluffy little yellow flowers intermittently throughout the year. 18°.

Acacia latifolia. A large shrub or tree for hiding objectionable views. Leaves long and narrow, polished and densely clothing the stems. Flowers golden yellow. 18°.

Acacia melanoxylon, Black Acacia. Popular street tree. Makes a close tight crown of dark green leaves. A medium to large tree. 18°.

CAMPHOR

Camphora officinalis, Camphor Tree. Widely planted street tree with round top of light green foliage, aromatic of camphor when crushed. Trees often make a delightful tracery of lower branches. 18°. Gal. \$1.50 and up.

CAROB

Ceratonia siliqua, Carob (St. John's Bread). Rounded tree with neat dark green foliage. Much planted as a street tree. Free of insects and diseases. Drouth resistant. 21°. Gal. \$1.50.

LOQUAT

Eriobotrya japonica, Loquat. Although essentially a fruit tree prized for its fruits in early summer, this round headed tree is often desirable in the background planting. Long leathery leaves, woolly beneath. Gal. \$1.50.

EUCALYPTUS or GUM TREES

All Eucalyptus, Gal. \$1.50

Eucalyptus globulus compacta, Blue Gum. Rapid growing tree with broad blue leaves later turning deep green. Much planted for wind-breaks and a source of firewood. Hardy.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos. Small tree, slender, graceful. Round leaves gray-green on drooping branches. Hardy.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea. This beautiful moderately sized tree delights us with silvery foliage and a profusion of light pink flowers.

SILK OAK

Grevillea robusta, Silk Oak. Large tree with pyramidal, narrow crown of fern-like foliage lightened in early summer with masses of fluffy golden yellow flowers. Fine as a street tree. 24°. Gal. \$1.50.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora, Southern Magnolia. Large growing evergreen trees always neat in their glossy foliage. The immense white fragrant water-lily-like flowers appear throughout the summer. Give generous amounts of water for better blooms. Gal. \$1.50.

OLIVE

Mission and Manzanillo varieties. The ornamental value of Olives has been recognized a long time. The old gnarled, picturesque grey trunks and wide spreading masses of greyish green foliage are a prize in themselves. Even if we don't grow them for the fruits an olive grove with trees 25 feet apart in even rows is attractive beyond description. Olives almost thrive on neglect once they are established. Hardy. Gal. \$1.75.

STURDY OAKS

Quercus agrifolia, California Live Oak. One of the finest trees for the home grounds or street planting, the native Oak, with its picturesque habit and evergreen foliage is easy to grow if given care and careful watering. Gal. \$1.50. See Natives, page 22.

PEPPER TREES

Schinus molle, California Pepper Tree. Rapid growing trees with gnarled trunks and graceful weeping branchlets of feathery texture; have long been popular in California. Pretty with their red berries in winter. Hardy, thriving in poor, light soil. Gal. \$1.50.

EVERGREEN ELM

Ulmus sempervirens. Small tree with spreading crown of slender drooping branches and bright green leaves. Rapidly becoming popular as a street and shade tree. Generally ideal for small homes. Hardy, but not evergreen in colder sections. 24°. 5 Gal. \$4.50 up.

Evergreen trees can be planted at any time of the year except in mid-summer in areas where heat is intense.

PLANTS NEED FOOD TOO — SEE US FOR ALL YOUR GARDEN NEEDS

PLANTING GUIDE

How to Plant Canned and Balled TREES and SHRUBS

WHEN PLANTS are in cans, they may be removed by cutting down two sides of the can with tin snips or chisel and pulling the sides apart so that the can comes off easily. Handle so as not to break open the ball of earth.

Pots may be removed by the following method: Place four fingers against the surface of the soil, invert the pot, tap lightly against something solid and out come the contents in your hand in one solid piece.

In every case, the soil in the container should be fairly moist so that it will hold together and care should be used to keep all the earth possible on the roots.

For plants in gallons and 6-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 15 inches by 15 inches. For plants in 5-gallon or 9-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 24"x24".

In all cases, plants should be planted in the ground at about the same level as they were in the container.

After the hole is partially filled, use water generously before filling the hole with top soil so that the water will settle the soil and eliminate all air pockets.

BALLED PLANTS should be handled by lifting the ball and not the top.

Dig a hole large enough to hold ball and permit firming the earth around it. Place plant with top of ball even with the surface of the ground. Do not remove burlap. Fill in about 1/3 with soil, then cut top string and fold back corners of burlap. Fill the hole with water and, when soaked in, throw in the remainder of the soil. Firm the soil well, leave a shallow basin and fill again with water. Water again to assure thorough soaking of the ball. Do not rely on sprinklers or sprinkling system to do this until plant is well established.

Never place commercial fertilizer in the hole when planting. Small quantities of fertilizer may be applied when plants are thoroughly established and growing.

How to Plant

only as soil becomes dry. Little fertilizer is necessary during the first few months after planting.

BARE-ROOT FRUIT TREES

Plant in sunny well drained soil. Break up subsoil and thoroughly pulverize top soil. Use no fertilizer at planting time. Prune and plant as shown in illustrations at right. Settle the dirt by slowly running water into basin. Follow by another heavy watering in two days after planting.

How to Plant GRAPES, BERRIES and OTHER SMALL FRUITS

Grape Vines. Plant grape vines in full sun 8 feet or more apart. Dig a hole no less than 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep. Before planting the vine cut back basal roots to 5 inches and remove all others. Cut back top of 2 or 3 eyes. Plant vine deep enough to leave the bottom eye just above the surface of the ground, and loose top soil placed around the roots. Fill in hole and water immediately.

Strawberries. Cut roots back halfway, and spread when placing in ground. Crown must be level with soil surface. Plant 1 ft. apart on ridges 18" wide, 2 rows per ridge. Use plenty of water when planting and in production. Do not fertilize until 2 months after planting, then use good commercial fertilizer between ridges and soak well. Trimming runners will increase yield. Plant 50 plants for each person.

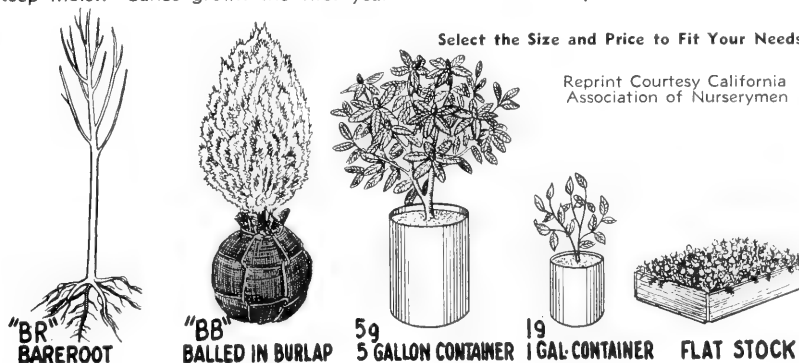
Boysenberries, Youngberries, Loganberries. Against fence, wall or arbor, set plants 6 to 8 ft. apart. Cover roots and keep moist. Canes grown the first year

produce crop following year. Water well during harvest and summer months. Average family requires at least 6 plants, assorted. Fertilize Spring and Fall. Wire supports, shown in diagram, increase the bearing surface. Plants are looped over the top, back around second and third wires loosely, giving sunlight and air access to blossoms and buds. This is also the best commercial practice, planted in rows 8 ft. apart, 5 ft. to the row. An acre will support about 1,100 plants; requires 15,000 ft. No. 13 wire; 310 stakes 2"x2"x6" and 50 anchors 3". Guy stake is placed between last 2 stakes in row, making short turns easier with tractor.

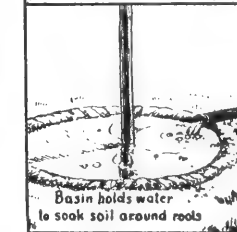
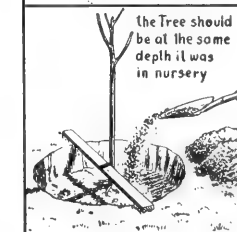
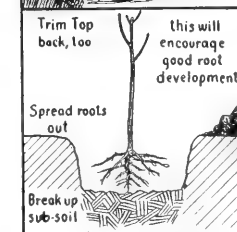
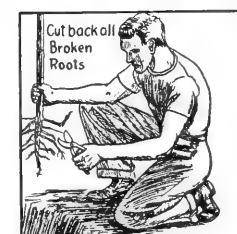
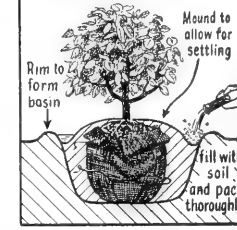
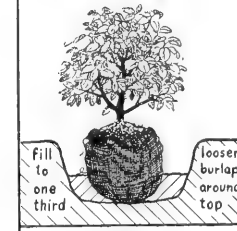
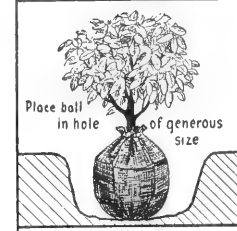
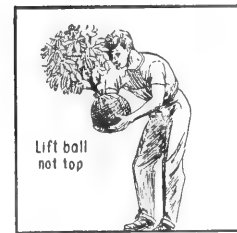
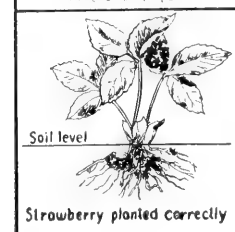
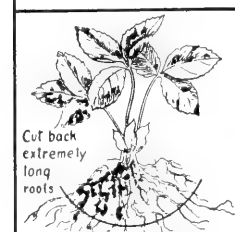
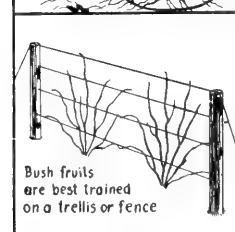
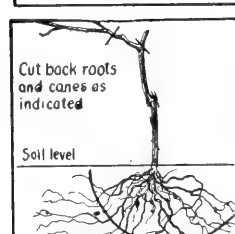
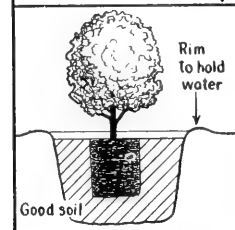
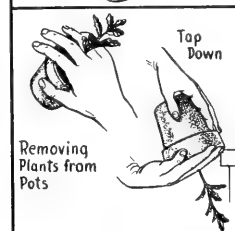
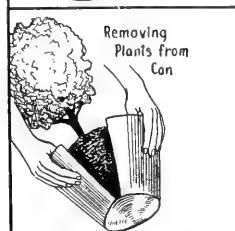
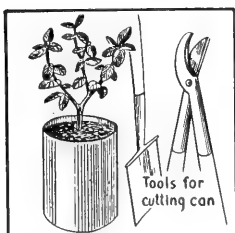
Raspberries. Plant 2 ft. apart in rows 4 ft. apart. Cut back canes to 3" or 4" and set roots deeply in loose soil. Keep moist. First season's growth produces crop following year. After harvest cut old branches to 12"-18". Water freely; apply plenty of manure mulch in Fall, commercial fertilizer in Spring. Average family requires at least 2 dozen plants.

Select the Size and Price to Fit Your Needs

Reprint Courtesy California Association of Nurserymen



Other Planting Information on Pages 7 and 27



Scribbling's

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The coniferous evergreens all have either needle-like or scale-like leaves, and most all have cones for fruits, except Junipers and Yews which bear berries. All forms and shapes are available from low spreading Junipers, formal little Arborvitae, through medium sized shrubs to very large trees. They are a hardy lot, thriving from the mountains through the warm valleys to the sea coast.

Available in containers: Gal. \$1.50 up

Balled and Burlapped and 5-Gal.: \$4.00 up, according to size and variety

STATELY CEDARS

Cedrus atlantica glauca (Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar). Stiff branches held somewhat upright until trees are mature; well clothed with strikingly beautiful blue-green needles.

***Cedrus deodara*, Indian Cedar.** Widely planted in California for its magnificent shape and light green foliage. Many are used as living Christmas Trees, for avenue planting and specimens where sufficient room is available.

***Cedrus deodara compacta*.** Compact growing type of Deodar.

CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR

***Librocedrus decurrens*.** This native of the Pacific Coast is of vigorous growth with foliage similar to Arborvitae. Since it retains its pyramidal form in maturity it is especially suited as an accent plant.

LAWSON CYPRESS

***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi*.** Dense growing blue form. Suitable for accents in the foundation planting.

***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana eliwoodii*.** Slow and dense growing, this is one of the finest evergreen shrubs available. It is always neat in appearance and the plummy, soft blue-green foliage is attractive the year around.

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). Low, globular plant with dense overlapping fronds of soft, deep green. Very slow growing and one of the best shrubs for an accent in foundation or garden.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana nidiformis (Birdsnest Cypress). The low spreading habit gave this unusual cypress its very apt name. Very charming in appearance. Just right for foreground planting.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana stewartii (Golden Lawson Cypress). A dense, symmetrical, pyramidal tree that keeps its golden-hued color well in all seasons. Covered with lustrous, rich foliage right down to the ground.

CYPRESS

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Narrow pyramidal tree with blue green foliage. Makes a fine windbreak in the warmer sections or used as a specimen.

Cupressus Forbesi (Forbes Cypress). The new substitute for Monterey Cypress for hedge planting. Introduced because of its resistance or immunity to the fatal cypress fungus. It is identical to the Monterey Cypress in growth and appearance. Available in flats for hedge planting.

Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress). Tall slender spires of deep green invaluable as accents in planting. Useful along private driveways. Narrow compact type grown from cuttings only.



Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Eliwoodii

CALIFORNIA NATIVE CONIFERS

MONTEREY CYPRESS

***Cupressus macrocarpa*.** Most popular cypress in California and generously used as a hedge or windbreak. It becomes very picturesque when wind blows its long-reaching branches clothed in deep green foliage. Stands shearing very well. Gal. \$1.25.

PINUS—The Pine

***Pinus radiata*, Monterey Pine.** Tall bushy symmetrical tree with deep green foliage. Rapid growth, succeeds anywhere in California. Gal. \$1.25.

SEQUOIA—The Redwood

***Sequoia gigantea*, California Big Tree.** Beautiful trim pyramidal tree with blue green foliage. Thrives anywhere except on the desert. Gal. \$1.50.

Sequoia sempervirens (Coast Redwood). More rapid growing, this cousin of the Big Tree has longer needle-like dark green leaves and the same bright reddish bark. In young trees the branches fall gracefully and fan out at lower levels. Gal. \$1.50.



Pfitzer Juniper



YES . . . Send Us Your **FREE CATALOG** and **Timely Planting Tips**

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Our new mailing list will be made up from these requests. Thank you.

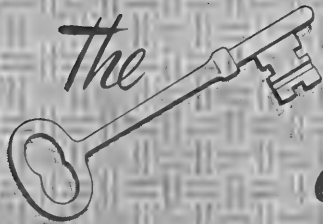


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KEY TO GARDEN BEAUTY:

GROWING  QUALITY

TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NURSERY STOCK

Backed by 42 years
of Growing Experience

Stribling's
NURSERIES

THE VERSATILE JUNIPERS

SPREADING TYPES

Juniperus pfitzeriana, Pfitzer Juniper. Bushy, wide-spreading shrub with horizontal branches, ultimately 5 feet high and 6 or 7 wide. All Junipers can be restricted in growth by pruning. Useful in foundation planting when grown into a formal shrub.

Juniperus pfitzeriana armstrongi (Armstrong's Juniper). A select and excellent type of Pfitzer Juniper. Compact and bluer, softer foliage.

Juniperus pfitzeriana aurea (Golden Juniper). Golden yellow foliage. Upright growth.

Juniperus procumbens. Wide-spreading creeping stems, bluish green. Sharply pointed leaves, marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy.

Juniperus sabina (Sabin Juniper). A dwarf spreading, vase-shaped shrub with dark green trailing branches producing a medium sized spreading plant

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Juniper). Spreading close to the ground with blue-green short needles. Good in contrast to the above. Useful as a low shrub for foundation planting.

ERECT TYPE

Juniperus torulosa, Hollywood Juniper. An irregular growing shrub with decidedly Japanese outline. Beautiful in rock garden backgrounds or as specimens where the form and dense tufts of green foliage show to advantage.

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Chinese or Greek Juniper). A silver-gray pyramidal form of Chinese Juniper.

Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis (Chinese Column Juniper). Column shaped form of Chinese Juniper.

Juniperus communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Column-shaped form of Juniper with upright, silvery green branches.

PINE TREES

Pinus canariensis, Canary Island Pine. Narrow symmetrical tree with horizontal branches evenly spaced in whorls about the straight trunk. Long needles, large tufts. One of the best for California.

Pinus halepensis, Aleppo Pine. Dense, spreading tree with short dense needles. Widely planted and thriving on neglect.

Pinus Mugho Mughus, Mugho Pine. Grows to 2 feet. Branches are upright, dense and spreading. Very useful in foundation planting and rock gardens. Very slow grower. Hardy.

SPRUCE

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). One of the best types for "Living Christmas" trees, especially as a lawn specimen. Growth very symmetrical, opening enough to decorate with lights. Dark, rich foliage. Moderate growth.

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). Stiffer in appearance and much slower growing than others. Makes an excellent outdoor Christmas tree or small specimen.

YEW

Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish). Narrow columns of deepest green foliage. Slow upright growth. An excellent plant for accents.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). Dark green foliage, upright growth. Grows best along coastal regions.

ARBORVITAE

Thuja aurea nana, Berckman's Golden Arborvitae. Popular dwarf golden variety. Tips of the branches bright golden yellow throughout most of the year. Hardy to cold and dry conditions.

Thuja beverleyensis, Golden Column Arborvitae. Tall, narrow bright golden yellow column. Requires full sun to keep the color. Fine as specimen shrub.

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis. The leaves, roughly fan-shaped, have a fragrant odor and grow compactly; attractive in all stages of life.

Thuja orientalis bonita. This slow growing pyramidal evergreen has bright green foliage arranged in plaits from top to bottom, giving it a dressed up appearance.

Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana, Tom Thumb Arborvitae. Dwarf form with distinguishing abundant needle-like foliage.

Thuja occidentalis woodwardi, Woodward's Arborvitae. Dense globular form with deep green foliage.



Hollywood Juniper



Colorado Spruce



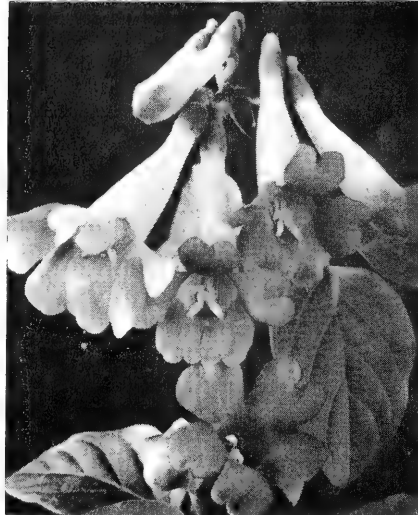
Irish Yew

Stribling's VINES

Vines should be considered in all plantings, some for their foliage and others for their exquisite bloom. There are vines that will cling to masonry and wood without any additional support such as Ampelopsis, Ficus and English Ivy. Others are dependent on trellis work on which they will naturally twine—Cissus, Honeysuckle, Bignonia and many others. They are extremely valuable to add interest to blank walls, to provide shade on arbors and summer houses, others to cover fences and walls. Many have useful and colorful bloom. All are hardy unless indicated.



Carolina Jessamine



Bignonia Cherere

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper. Large five fingered leaves turning intensely scarlet in fall. Rapid climber, clinging to walls, very hardy, therefore useful in the mountains. Very hardy and deciduous. Gal. \$1.25.

BOSTON IVY

Ampelopsis veitchii, Boston Ivy. Clings to any rough surface without help, covering large areas with delicate light green foliage, which in fall turns many brilliant hues of red. Very hardy and deciduous. Gal. \$1.25.

TRUMPET VINES

All Bignonia (Trumpet Vines): Gal. \$1.50

Strong, rapid growing evergreen climbing vines useful in many places for their ability to cover large areas and for the showy trumpet-shaped bloom. Will stand temperatures to about 25°.

Bignonia chamberlayni, Yellow Trumpet Vine. Strong growing, evergreen vine with clusters of showy, yellow-orange, trumpet-shaped flowers. An ideal cover for fences, etc., where it is desirable to get a quick cover. Self supporting.

Bignonia cherere. Perhaps the showiest of the group. Free growing vine with deep green glossy evergreen foliage and large clusters of 4-inch trumpets; bright red with yellow throat and tints of lavender on the tubes. Reliable bloom. Somewhat tender. 25°.

Bignonia violacea, Painted Trumpet Vine. An excellent vine for sunny or shady places. Produces quantities of delicate lavender trumpets with deeper veins. Always dainty and nice. Fine glossy foliage. Hardy to about 19°.

Clematis are woody, deciduous climbing vines of dense but loose foliage and with single petal-like flowers, where flat, wide open appearance has a peculiar charm.

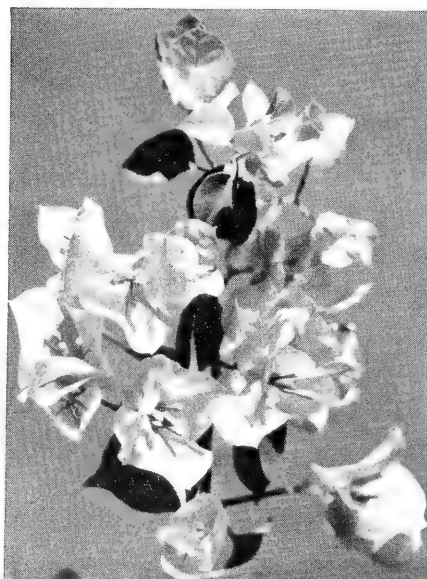
Clematis armandi. An evergreen native of China with large white flowers in spring and vigorously climbing leathery foliage. Gal. \$3.00.

Clematis jackmani. Purple. Attaining the length of 10 feet, it is a rapid climber and blossoms freely. Gal. \$2.00.

Clematis henryi. Creamy white. The large white flowers and intense green foliage pre-



Clematis Ramona



Bougainvillea Texas Dawn

BOUGAINVILLEA

No vine is more typical of California than Bougainvillea with its lavish display of color, from the dry desert regions to the sea coast on Spanish type houses and over walls and fences. In planting be careful not to break ball of soil when removing from containers. This injury may cause them to die. We suggest cutting off the bottom of the container and planting with the side intact, allowing the metal to rust away. Otherwise they are free and rapid growers. Tender, particularly new growth.

**Bougainvilleas: Gal. \$2.00;
5 Gal. \$5.00 and up**

Bougainvillea Barbara Karst. This variety produces more blooms than any other bougainvillea. The large, brilliant red flower-bracts are produced in massive clusters most of the year.

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Large showy rosy-purple flowers of a pleasing color produced in quantity most of the year, heaviest show in winter and spring. Hardest of all. Sun. 25°.

Bougainvillea San Diego Red. Vigorous growing vine with brick red flowers. Slow to bloom but after planting quickly makes a rapid growth and becomes very floriferous. Tender, 28°.

Bougainvillea Texas Dawn (P.A.F.). A marvelous new variety combining the grace and brightness common to all bougainvilleas with two special virtues of its own. One is the unusual size of the flower clusters, and the other is its unique color—a light, bright Tyrian rose. Gal. \$3.50; 5-gal. \$8.00.

CREEPING FIG

Ficus repens. Wonderful rich green, heart-shaped leaves. Hardy, vigorous growth. Clings closely to walls. Gal. \$1.25.

CLEMATIS

sent a striking appearance. Blossoms in late July or early August. Gal. \$2.00.

Clematis Mme. Andre. Red. Grows to a height of 8 feet. It is a free and persistent producer of crimson flowers from July to September. Gal. \$2.00.

Nelly Moser. Mauve with red bars. Gal. \$2.00.

Prins Hendrik. Orchid-blue. Gal. \$2.00.

Clematis Ramona. Light blue. Grows from 8-10 feet, the blossoms appearing in July and lasting for several weeks. Its clear, sky-blue flowers give it a charm all of its own. Gal. \$2.00.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

AND CLIMBERS

CAROLINA JESSAMINE

Gelsemium sempervirens. Beautiful evergreen twiner. Small tubular yellow flowers with an elusive fragrance and wide flaring mouths cover the vine in great abundance, starting in December and for several months Sun. 20°. \$1.50.

IVIES

All Ivies: Gal. \$1.25 and up;
Flats \$7.50 and up

Hedera helix, English Ivy. English Ivy makes a delightful ground cover of glossy dark green leaves. It is useful to train over a wire fence whence it makes a dense impenetrable hedge needing little care. Useful for pot culture indoors, in patios and shade houses. Sun or shade.

Hedera canariensis variegata. The leaves are variegated with white in many interesting patterns. A nice vine to use against dark walls where the white and green make a lively combination.

Hedera Hahn's Branching. Excellent small-leaved variety particularly suited for window boxes or pot culture.

JASMINES

All Jasmines: Gal. \$1.50

Jasminum grandiflorum, Spanish Jasmine. A slender vigorous vine with clusters of large fragrant flowers from June to November. Very fine for trellises or to clamber over fences. 25°.

Jasminum primulinum, Primrose Jasmine. Fast growing old-fashioned vine with double yellow flowers in winter. Fine for covering steep unsightly banks. Minimum of water. Sun. Hardy.

CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera halliana, Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. An old favorite. Vigorous vine useful for its evergreen foliage and soil binding roots as a ground cover or on fences. Fragrant flowers white, fading to yellow. Very hardy. Gal. \$1.25.

Lonicera hildebrandiana (Burmese Honeysuckle). Large dark green foliage; fragrant yellow flowers. Tender, 24°. Gal. \$2.50 up.

PASSION VINE

Passiflora Pfordti. Graceful ornamental vine with large 4 to 5-inch flowers showing white with shades of lavender or pink in the petals, deep blue corona and green flower parts. Give it a place of prominence on arbor, fence or trellis. 25°. Gal. \$1.50.



Star Jasmine (*Trachelospermum*)



Wisteria

SILVERLACE VINE

Polygonum auberti. A rapid growing deciduous vine. Supplies panicles of fragrant flowers in late summer. Will cover a large area in a short time. Sun or part shade. Particularly desirable in cold locations. Gal. \$1.50.

POTATO VINE

Solanum jasminoides (Potato Vine). Shrub-by climber, growing to 10 feet. The flowers are star-shaped and are white tinged with blue. 22°. Gal. \$1.25.

TRUMPET VINES

Tecoma jasminoides rosea. Foliage a lovely bright green, not heavy nor too rampant, and producing large clusters of pale pink trumpets each with a ruby red throat. 24°. Gal. \$1.50 and up.

Tecoma capensis, Cape Honeysuckle. Leaves are shiny deep green, always neat in appearance and very nice with the clusters of bright orange-red flowers, suggestive of honeysuckles. Hardy to 24°. Sun. Gal. \$1.50 and up.

STAR JASMINE

Trachelospermum jasminoides, Star Jasmine. Evergreen vine bearing clusters of showy white star-like flowers with lovely fragrance. One of the finest vines for shady places. Also excellent for ground cover plantings. Grows equally well in sun. Flowers June and July. Particularly fragrant in the evening. Splendid foliage. Excellent in tubs. Hardy. Gal. \$1.50.



Passion Vine

WISTERIAS

Deciduous vines well known in all parts of the country for their long hanging clusters of pea-shaped flowers of delicate coloring and exquisite fragrance. Makes a delicate tracery of stems on arbors and in spring, before the leaves appear in a sudden burst of color. Grafted plants.

Bare Root \$3.00 and up; 5 Gal. \$4.00 and up

Wisteria longissima. This beautiful light lavender variety possesses longer racemes than most varieties.

Wisteria longissima alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

Wisteria sinensis, Chinese Wisteria. Fragrant flowers of royal blue in attractive racemes.

Wisteria sinensis alba, White Chinese Wisteria. Racemes are long, pure white.

Wisteria floribunda rosea, Pink Wisteria. Rose pink racemes, suffused with shell pink.

Wisterias in tree form are available at our nursery, \$10.00 and up.

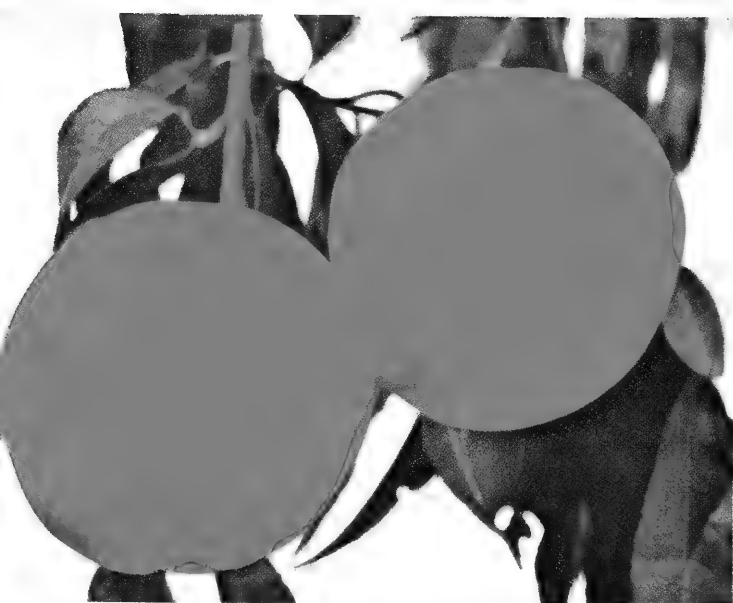


Honeysuckle

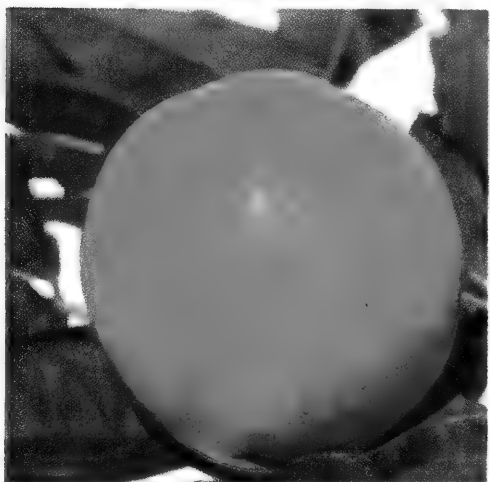


Silverlace Vine

DON'T OVERLOOK CLIMBING ROSES ON PAGE 23



Elberta Peaches



Freedom Nectarine (Pat. applied for)



Blazing Gold Peach (Plant Patent 1127)

*Grow
Your
Own
Family
Fruit
Supply!*



Brown Turkey Fig

Stribling's **GROWING QUALITY**
T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FOR THE FAMILY ORCHARD IN YOUR
OWN BACK YARD

HOME ORCHARD ASSORTMENTS
ALMONDS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, PLUMS,
NECTARINES, QUINCES, FIGS,
POMEGRANATES AND BLACK WALNUTS
1 to 9 Trees, \$1.25 ea. 10 to 49 Trees, \$1.15 ea.

APPLES, CHERRIES AND PEARS
1 to 9 Trees, \$1.50 ea. 10 to 49 Trees, \$1.35 ea.

Home Orchard Trees are $\frac{3}{8}$ " caliper or larger.
25c off above prices on trees smaller than $\frac{3}{8}$ "

YEARLING FRUIT TREES AVAILABLE ON THESE ROOTSTOCKS

S-37 PEACH ROOTSTOCK—All varieties of Peaches, Nectarines and Almonds.

LOVELL ROOTSTOCK—Many varieties of Peaches and Almonds.

MAZZARD CHERRY ROOTSTOCK—All Cherry varieties.

FRENCH PEAR ROOTSTOCK—All Pear varieties.

QUINCE ROOTSTOCK—All Quince varieties.

MARIANA 2623 ROOTSTOCK—All Plum, Prune and Apricot varieties.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT ROOTSTOCK—All English Walnut varieties.

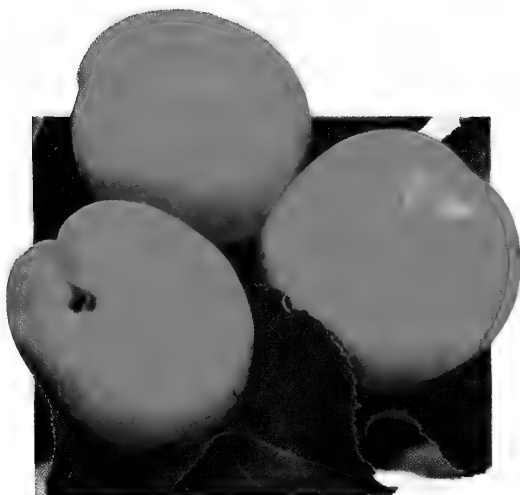
JUNE BUD FRUIT TREES AVAILABLE ON THESE ROOTSTOCKS

S-37 PEACH ROOTSTOCK—Leading Commercial Peach, Nectarine and Almond varieties.

LOVELL PEACH ROOTSTOCK—Peach, Nectarine and Almond varieties.

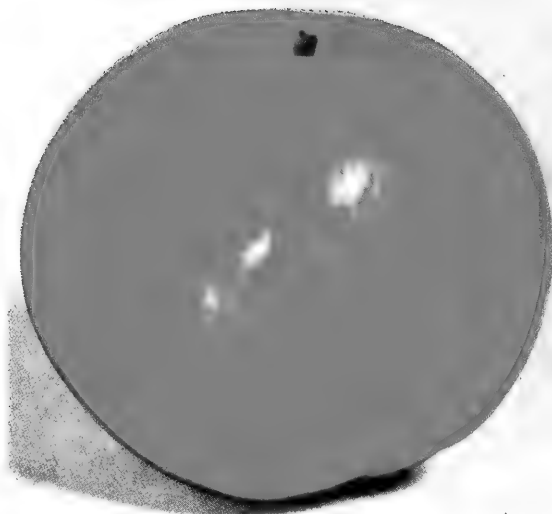
MARIANA 2623 ROOTSTOCK—Plum and Prune varieties.

For Complete Information Consult Our Commercial Price List



Tilton Apricot

*Insist
on*



Gravenstein Apple

FRUIT TREES

JUNE BUD FRUIT TREES

Following Prices Apply Only to Commercial Fruit Growers,
Producing 1 Acre or More Fruit

JUNE BUD FRUIT TREES ON S-37 ROOTSTOCK (P. P. 904)

3/16 Inch to 1/4 Inch.....	\$.50 Ea.
1/4 Inch to 5/16 Inch.....	.55 Ea.
5/16 Inch to 3/8 Inch.....	.65 Ea.
3/8 Inch to 1/2 Inch.....	.70 Ea.
1/2 Inch to 5/8 Inch.....	.75 Ea.
5/8 Inch Up.....	.80 Ea.

On Lovell Rootstock

3/16 In. to 1/4 In.	.40 Ea.
1/4 In. to 5/16 In.	.45 Ea.
5/16 In. to 3/8 In.	.55 Ea.
3/8 In. to 1/2 In.	.60 Ea.
1/2 In. to 5/8 In.	.65 Ea.
5/8 In. Up.....	.70 Ea.

On Mariana 2623 Rootstock

3/16 In. to 1/4 In.	.45 Ea.
1/4 In. to 5/16 In.	.50 Ea.
5/16 In. to 3/8 In.	.60 Ea.
3/8 In. to 1/2 In.	.65 Ea.
1/2 In. to 5/8 In.	.70 Ea.
5/8 In. Up.....	.75 Ea.

ALMONDS

(Planting Distance 22 to 30 Feet)

*For Pollination Plant With

(Blooming time irregular, dates only for comparison)

IN FAMILY ORCHARD ASSORTMENT

1-9 Trees \$1.25 Ea. 10-49 Trees \$1.15 Ea.

Yearlings on S-37 Rootstock (See June Bud Price above)

Commercial Quantity Price—50 or More

1/4" to 3/8" ..	.65	1/2" to 5/8" ..	.75	3/4" Up .....	.90
3/8" to 1/2" ..	.70	5/8" to 3/4" ..	.85		

Drake. Firm medium hard shell, round, a good pollinizer, prolific and blooms in midseason. *Mission and Nonpareil.

Jordanolo. Elongated soft shelled almond with smooth full kernels. Very early bloomer. Tree is a heavy regular bearer. *Ne Plus and Peerless.

Mission (Texas). Medium sized, hard shelled nut, white in color, the kernel is short, plump and very sweet. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil. A late bloomer. Ripens late. *Drake and Nonpareil.

Ne Plus. Large, long and narrow in shape and has soft shell. The kernel is very large and sweet. Blooms early, about mid-February. Jordanolo and Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. Thin shell, broad flat kernel. California's leading almond; adapted to most localities. Fairly regular bearer. Blooms in mid-season. *Texas and Ne Plus.

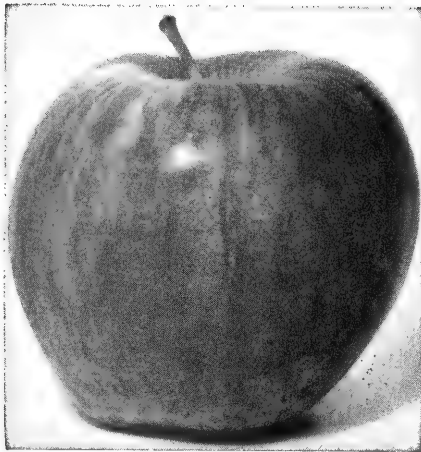
Peerless. Medium sized hard shelled nut of good quality. Matures early. Blooms in midseason. A good pollinizer for Nonpareil. *Drake and Nonpareil.



The New Gold Dust Peach (Plant Patent 1144)

**If Your Problem Is Space,
Ask for Our
DWARF FRUIT TREES
and
COMBINATION FRUIT TREES
AVAILABLE AT OUR NURSERY**

GIVE A LIVING GIFT FOR LASTING BEAUTY



Red Delicious Apple

APPLES, CRABAPPLES

Home Orchard— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up, 1-9 \$1.50 each, 10-49 \$1.35 each
Commercial Price—1 Acre or More

$\frac{1}{4}$ "- $\frac{3}{8}$ " (2 to 3 Feet) .. \$.60	$\frac{5}{8}$ "- $\frac{3}{4}$ " (6 to 8 Feet) .. \$.85
$\frac{3}{8}$ "- $\frac{1}{2}$ " (3 to 4 Feet) .. .65	$\frac{3}{4}$ " up (6 to 8 Feet) .. .95
$\frac{1}{2}$ "- $\frac{5}{8}$ " (4 to 6 Feet) .. .75	

APPLES

(Planting Distance 30 to 35 Feet) Pollinize for Best Results
(S) Summer Apples; (F) Fall Apples; (W) Winter Apples

Bellflower (W). Waxy yellow often with a beautiful pink blush; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; sprightly sub acid. Plant with Pippin for pollination. October to January.

Gravenstein (S). Striped red, crispy, juicy; keeps well, good for shipping. Does well in the valley. A cooking and eating apple. Plant with Red June for better pollination. July and August.

Jonathan (F). Medium to large, almost round, brilliant red striped with carmine, with crisp white, juicy flesh. October.

Newtown Pippin (W). Large; yellow with brownish red cheeks; firm, crisp and juicy with a very rich flavor. Best winter apple in California. Bears better when planted with Bellflower. December to March.

Red Astrachan (S). Fruit medium to large; almost round; skin thin, smooth; pale yellow overlaid with light and dark red, splashed with crimson stripes. Flesh white, often tinted red; crisp, tender and juicy. A good home variety. July to August.

Red Delicious (F). Strong red waxy skin; delicious flavor, large crisp and juicy. One of the finest red apples. Plant with Yellow Delicious. October to January.

Red June (S). Medium size, irregular; deep red; a good early apple, very productive and an early bearer. Pollinizer, White Astrachan. June and July.

White Astrachan (S). Very large; roundish; very smooth and nearly white with faint streaks of red; good cooking and local market. Bears better when planted with Red June. July to August.

Winesap (W). Medium size; oblong; skin tough, smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm and crisp; with a rich high flavor, a productive bearer for dessert and cooking. Plant with Bellflower or Newtown Pippin for better pollination. November to February.

Winter Banana (F). Medium to large; golden yellow, usually shaded crimson; flesh fine grained with very rich, sub acid flavor, tree healthy and vigorous for local planting. For better pollination plant with other fall apples.

Yellow Delicious (F). Large, golden yellow, crisp, firm and delicious. A fine apple for all purposes. Yellow Delicious is a good pollinizer. October to January.

CRAB APPLES

(Planting Distance 20 to 25 Feet)

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of Siberian crab; large, yellow with red cheeks, fine for jelly. August to September.

APRICOTS

Home Orchard— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up, 1-9 \$1.25 each, 10-49 \$1.15 each
Commercial Price—1 Acre or More

YEARLING FRUIT TREES ON MARIANA 2623 ROOTSTOCK

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (2 to 3 Feet)	\$.60 each
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (3 to 4 Feet) .....	.65 each
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (4 to 6 Feet) .....	.70 each
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (6 to 8 Feet) .....	.80 each
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch up .....	.85 each

(Planting Distance 22 to 30 Feet)

Blenheim. Above medium; oval; orange; flesh deep yellow; juicy and fairly vigorous grower and regular bearer. California's leading commercial variety. Late June.

Derby Royal. Similar to Royal but ripens 10 days earlier.

Earligold. Medium sized fruit; rich golden apricot color; sweet and juicy flesh of good quality; very heavy producer; early June.

Moorpark. Large highly colored; rich, luscious flavor; brownish red; quite firm. A favorite home canning variety. Late June.

New Castle. Medium size, round, well shaped, a shade smaller than the Royal and two to three weeks earlier. Early June. \$2.00 each.

Reeves (Plant Pat. No. 693). Large round orange yellow fruits with a delightful rosy blush, very fine full flavored flesh; thoroughly adapted to Southern California climate, an ideal home apricot. Ripens early June. \$2.25 each.

Royal. Skin dull yellow, with orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy; flavor delicious. Equally valuable for canning and drying. Late June.

Tilton. Very large, light orange heart shaped fruit, flesh firm and parts readily from the stone. A heavy bearer; seems to be more exempt from late frosts than other varieties. Early July.

CHERRIES

Home Orchard— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up, 1-9 \$1.50 each; 10-49 \$1.35 each
Commercial Price—1 Acre or More

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (2 to 3 Feet)	\$.65 each
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (3 to 4 Feet) .....	.70 each
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (4 to 6 Feet) .....	.80 each
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (6 to 8 Feet) .....	.90 each
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch up	1.00 each

(Planting Distance—Sour 18 to 20 Feet, Sweet 22 to 30 Feet)

*For Pollination Plant With

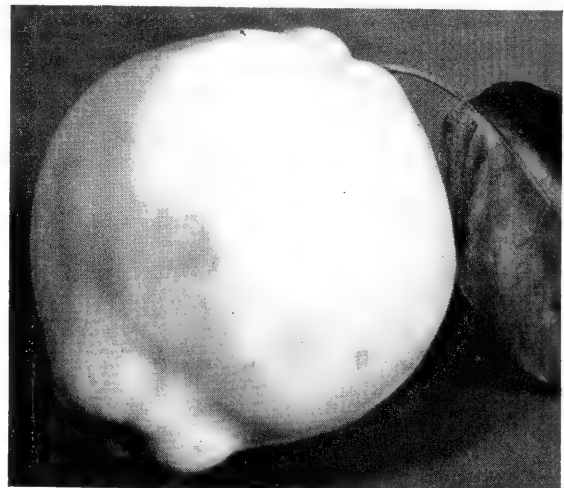
Bing. Large delicious, dark red, with rich, firm, purplish flesh. Excellent for eating, canning and preserves. Pollinizers—*Early Richmond, Black Tartarian or English Morello. Mid-June.

Black Tartarian. Medium size, bright purplish black; thick, juicy, very rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and erect grower; good pollinizer. Early June. *Bing.

Early Richmond. Red; tart pie cherry; acid, good for cooking. Very productive and early. A good pollinizer for Bing or Royal Ann. (Self Pollinized.)

English Morello. Late, red tart cherry. Excellent for pies. A good pollinizer for Bing or Royal Ann.

Royal Ann. Large, light amber, suffused with red. A favorite for eating, canning and preserves. Turns white when canning. *Early Richmond or English Morello.



Pineapple Quince

FIGS

1-YEAR-OLD TREES IN FAMILY ORCHARD ASSORTMENTS

1-9 Trees \$1.25 each—10-49 Trees \$1.15 each

Figs—50 or More:

1/4"-3/8" .....	.50	1/2"-5/8" .....	.65
3/8"-1/2" .....	.55	5/8"-3/8" .....	.70
3/4" Up .....	.80		

(Planting Distance: Mission, Calimyrna, Adriatic 30 to 40 Feet)
(Kadota and Brown Turkey 20 to 40 Feet)

Adriatic (White Adriatic). Tree large and vigorous, very productive fruit, medium size, variable but generally spherical or top shaped, green and have light strawberry pulp.

Calimyrna (Lob. injir). Figs are large, onion-shaped, greenish to lemon yellow and have amber or light strawberry pulp and rich flavor. Requires caprification. California's leading fig.

Kadota. Medium size and lemon yellow in color, with amber pulp of few seeds. Good for canning. When caprifed the figs are large, green and seedy. This type is good for drying.

Mission (Black Mission). Medium to large, pear-shaped, black with purplish bloom; pulp light strawberry color and flavor good. Caprification not desirable. Good for fresh or dried fruit.

Turkey (Brown Turkey). Fruit medium to large, bell shaped, purplish black to reddish purple with light strawberry pulp with flat or inispid flavor.

CAPRI FIG VARIETIES

(For Caprification Only—Fruit Worthless)

Roeding No. 3. Purplish or violet pulp, produces mamme and profichi abundantly and the latter are large and readily colonized.

NECTARINE AND PEACH VARIETIES

1-YEAR-OLD TREES IN FAMILY ORCHARD ASSORTMENTS

1-9 Trees \$1.25 each—10-49 Trees \$1.15 each

Commercial Quantity Prices—50 or More Trees

YEARLING FRUIT TREE PRICES ON S-37 ROOT (R. P. No. 904)
(Rootstock Determines Price)

1/4"-3/8" (2-3 ft.) .....	.65	1/2"-5/8" (4-6 ft.) .....	.75
3/8"-1/2" (3-4 ft.) .....	.70	5/8"-3/4" (6-8 ft.) .....	.85
3/4" Up (6-8 ft.) .....	.90		

(See June Bud Price List)

NECTARINES

(Planting Distance 20 to 25 Feet)



Freedom. The new, very large, highly colored freestone Nectarine, ripens in late July a few days before Le Grand and Quetta. This fine new Nectarine is red blushed, flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, good for shipping, canning and home table. Its large size, rich coloring freestone characteristic, and excellent flavor make it a variety of outstanding merit. Ask to see the fruit this summer. Royalty add \$1.50 each. Retail at \$2.75 each. Plant patent applied for.

Gold Mine. Large white, red blushed freestone; juicy white fleshed with excellent flavor for home use. Early August.

Gower. Medium round with deep red color; flesh creamy white; reddish pink at pit. Fine freestone for early market. Early July.

John River. Medium to large size, crimson colored on exposed cheek, flesh greenish white. A good quality semi-freestone. Mid-June.

Pioneer (Plant Pat. No. 787). Large, highly colored yellow fleshed clingstone of excellent eating quality. This variety is outstanding also for Southern California plantings. It produces a good crop and also has a very ornamental, clear pink flower. July. \$2.50 each.

Quetta. Very large, highly colored clingstone. Flesh firm, good for shipping; canning; home table. Excellent flavor. Late July.

Stanwick. Medium, pale green with deep red cheek; a delicious flavored freestone; flesh white and juicy. California's leading variety. Good for drying, canning and shipping. Mid-August.

INSIST ON GROWING QUALITY NURSERY PRODUCTS



Hachiya Persimmon

PEACHES

"FREESTONE VARIETIES" ON S-37 ROOT

(Planting Distance 20 to 25 Feet)



Blazing Gold (Plant Pat. No. 1127). An extremely early yellow fleshed freestone with relatively small pit. It has a rich tart acid flavor. The color is exceptional, mottled red over yellow. The skin is almost fuzzless. It is a good packing size and 3 to 5 days earlier than Gold Dust and 35 days earlier than Kim Elberta (July Elberta). It is a vigorous grower and constant bearer. Early market shipper. Early June. 25c royalty. Retail \$1.75 each.

Curry. Moderate size yellow freestone; firm flesh—dries satisfactorily; a regular, heavy producer. Primarily a dessert and shipping variety. Late August.

C. O. Smith. Medium, red blushed, white fleshed freestone. Rich flavor and juicy. Good for home orchard. Too soft for shipping. Late July.

Curlew (Plant Pat. No. 651). Medium, orange-yellow blushed red; flesh yellow, red at the pit; sweet, rich, juicy flavor. A good late peach especially in Southern California. Late September. \$2.00 each.

Dixired. An early, red blushed, yellow fleshed, freestone, introduced by the U.S.D.A. This variety shows promise as an early shipping variety, ripening in mid-June.

Elberta. Large, usually elongated; skin golden yellow, flushed with red where exposed to sun; very rich and sweet. California's leading peach for all purposes. Mid-July.

Fay Elberta (Gold Medal). Large, elongated, yellow fleshed freestone of good color, similar to Elberta but smaller pit and ripens a few days later. Late July.

Flamingo (Plant Pat. No. 661). Large plump, golden yellow globes, heavily marked with red. A firm yellow fleshed freestone. Juicy and of fine eating quality. A variety especially adapted to Southern California planting. August. \$2.25 each.

Florence. Early, red blushed, white, semi-freestone of good flavor for an early variety. Local market and home use. Early June.



French Improved Prune

PEACHES, FREESTONE—Continued



Gold Dust (Plant Pat. No. 1144). A good sized perfect shaped firm yellow fleshed freestone ripening 40 days ahead of Elberta. This variety is highly colored, smooth skinned, almost fuzzless and has a superb, non-acid flavor. It is a vigorous grower and consistent bearer. For a new variety it shows great promise as an early ripening packer and shipper. Early to Mid-June. Royalty 25c. Retail \$1.75 each.

Golden Jubilee. Large, yellow freestone with red tinge. Flesh yellow, juicy, of good eating quality. For home and local use. Early June.

Hale Haven. A large size, firm, yellow fleshed with red blushed skin. Fairly firm fleshed and good for nearby shipping. Early July, 4 days after Kim.

Indian Free. Large, round yellow freestone, deep red at stone. Rather tart until full ripe. Good for shipping and home use. Requires pollination. Late July.



Santa Rosa Plum

J. H. HALE. Large, round yellow freestone, deep red at stone. Rather tart until full ripe. Good for shipping and home use. Requires pollination. Late July.

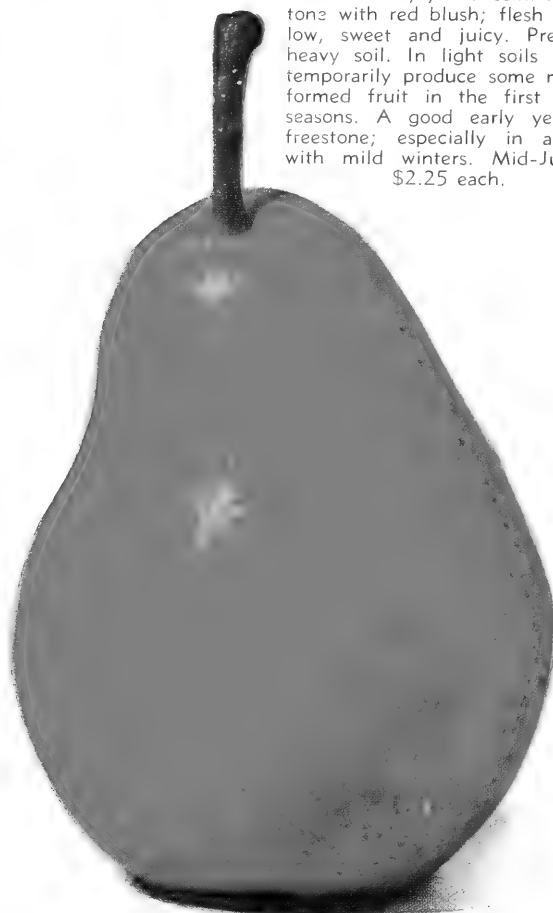
Kim Elberta (Early Elberta) (Burbank Elberta). A very good early type Elberta. Large, elongated, yellow freestone. Skin golden yellow flushed red; a good all around peach. Two weeks earlier than Elberta. Early July.

Krummels October. Medium to large, red flushed yellow freestone. Flesh a little dry, but good for a very late variety. Early October.

Lovell. Large, round, yellow freestone; firm fine grain; a little red at pit. A favorite for canning and drying. Mid-August.

Mayflower. Very early; red blushed; white; semi-freestone. A favorite for early market and home use. Late May.

Meadow Lark (Pat. No. 528). Medium size; yellow semi-freestones with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Prefers heavy soil. In light soils may temporarily produce some malformed fruit in the first few seasons. A good early yellow freestone; especially in areas with mild winters. Mid-June. \$2.25 each.



Bartlett Pear

Miller Late. Large yellow freestone of fair quality. A very late peach for home and nearby market. Does best in areas of warm fall weather. Late October.

✓ **Muir.** Large to very large; skin and flesh uniformly yellow clear to the pit. California's leading drying peach. Early August.

✓ **Nectar.** An excellent, medium early, white fleshed freestone. Of large size. Its beautiful coloring and distinctive aroma make it a favorite home orchard variety. Firm, juicy flesh and fine textured ripening in late June-July.

✓ **Red Haven.** A new early yellow freestone of medium size. Color good; flesh firm; a good shipper. Late June (10 days before Kim Elberta).

✓ **Red Wing** (Plant Patent No. 621). Large, white fleshed freestone with pronounced red blush; white fleshed; juicy, good eating. Local and nearby market. Early July. \$2.25 each.

✓ **Rio Oso Gem.** Large, red flushed yellow freestone, firm yellow flesh, red at pit. Ripening about two weeks after J. H. Hale. Early August.



CITRUS TREES

Balled and Burlapped: \$5.00-\$6.00.

**—\$5.00 varieties; *—\$6.00 varieties

ORANGES

Washington Navel.** The famous winter ripening orange. Large fruits easily peeled and broken into segments. Thrives best a few miles from the coast. Can be grown any place in California where citrus is grown. December to May.

Valencia Orange.** Best summer orange, ripens from April to December after the Navel season is over. Thus ripe oranges can be had through the summer and fall. Juicy, sweet and few seeded.

Robertson Navel* (Plant Pat. No. 126). Produces an enormous crop of delicious navel oranges. It is a fine winter orange for home planting. Bears younger and earlier than Washington Navel. Add 50c royalty.

MANDARIN ORANGES

Dancy Tangerine*. Medium to large flattened fruits. Very juicy and of fine flavor. February to May.

Satsuma (Owar) Orange*. One of the hardiest oranges. Fruits ripen very early, usually before Christmas (October). Large, flat, loose-skinned, deep orange in color.

AVOCADO

Avocados today are no longer a mere rare delicacy, but an everyday food item. Moreover, the trees are valued for their deep, cool shade. We offer especially popular varieties. \$7.50 each.

NOTE: Fruit does not mature well in colder climates.

Duke. Most resistant to cold, this variety ripens between September and October. Fruits oval and green, flesh pleasantly mild. 22°.

Mexicola. This early-ripening variety (August to Sept.) also is one of the hardiest. Fruits small, shiny purple black and oval. Flesh of excellent quality. The heat and cold resistant tree bears heavily once it starts to fruit, usually second year after planting. 19°.

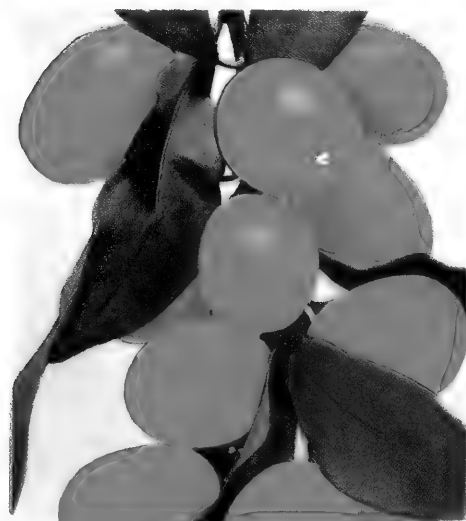
GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless*. Compact growing variety widely planted in California. Fruit juicy, seedless, very good. May-August.

Pink Grapefruit*. Identical to Marsh Seedless except flesh is pink or red.

KUMQUAT

Nagami*. Semi-dwarf tree giving abundant crops of small egg-shaped golden orange fruits most of the year. Hardy and very ornamental.



Kumquat



Washington
Navel Orange



Meyer Lemon

LEMONS

Eureka.** The leading lemon for commercial and home planting. Fruit uniformly medium size, juicy, and few seeded. Most of the fruit is ripened during the summer but bears throughout the year.

Meyer Lemon*. Semi-dwarf. Fruit large, oval and deeply orange yellow in color. Hardy throughout most of California. Laden with fruit most of the year. See page 13 for bush variety.

LIMEQUAT

Eustis.** The parents of this citrus fruit are Mexican Lime and Kumquat. One of the finest of small citrus. Fruits are like small thin skinned yellow limes, very juicy and almost seedless. Excellent for beverages.



Mandarin Oranges (Tangerines)

LIMES

Bearss Seedless.** Finest and largest of all limes. Seedless, juicy fruits ripen mostly during the summer, when limes are in demand. Large, vigorous and almost thornless.

Rangpur Lime.** Fruits look very much like Tangerines, both skin and pulp being reddish-orange. Acid fruit. November to March.

YOUNG CITRUS TREES

need protection of bark from hot sun until they are shaded by their own foliage. In colder sections cloth protection from frost is needed during first few years. For best fruit regular fertilizing and careful watering are essential. Planting guide on page 31.

GROW YOUR OWN ORANGE JUICE



The Loading Dock at Stribling's, showing how bare root trees are carefully packed in damp cedar shavings, paper, and burlap to insure the safest and most practical method of delivery.

FRUIT TREES—Continued

PEACHES, FREESTONE—Continued from page 40

Robin (Plant Pat. No. 529). Medium sized; round, white fleshed; semi-freestone; with good red cheek. Fruit firm and smooth (has very little fuzz). Good for home and nearby market. A good variety for Southern California. Early June. \$2.25 each.

Salway. Large, yellow with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, melting and rich. One of the better late varieties. Mid-September.

Saucer. Medium size, flat; white freestone with very small stone; fine flavor. A good early freestone for eating or slicing. Early July.

PEACHES

"CLINGSTONE VARIETIES" ON S-37 ROOTSTOCK (Planting Distance 20 to 25 Feet)

Andora. Good sized, round, yellow clingstone blushed with red. Flesh very deep yellow to pit. Flavor excellent. Mid-August, before Gaume.

Corona. Medium, uniform sized deep yellow flesh with red blush, fresh, crisp and juicy. This variety because of its late ripening (15 days after Phillip) is especially adapted to salad and fruit cocktail use. Mid-September.

Cortex. Fruit is of good size, round, smooth and symmetrical; deep yellow color attractive. Flesh firm; good clear yellow variety. Early August, a few days before Palora.

Fontana. Slightly smaller than Sims, they are more uniform in size, a rich deep orange yellow inside, heavy bearing. Very good quality canning fruit. Ripens early September. Especially good for Southern California conditions.

Fortuna. Medium, uniform in size with deep orange, yellow flesh; blushed red. Clear yellow to pit; a good canning variety ripening late July. Tree is a heavy producer.

Gaume. Fruit large; flesh clear yellow to the pit; one of the best canning clings. Tree vigorous and good producer. Middle August.

Giblin. Good sized, yellow flesh, ripening a few days after Phillips. Canners like it for end of season canning. Mid-September.

Gomes (Stuart). Large clear yellow canning clingstone of good canning quality; uniform in size. Ripens early September.

Halford (No. 2). Large yellow fleshed cling of excellent canning quality. Tree vigorous and heavy producer. Follows Gaume. Late August.

McKevitt. Very large white; flesh white to the pit; firm, sweet and flavor good. A nice home canning variety. Late August.

Orange Cling. Large fruit of uniform size. Clear golden color, blushed red, deep golden flesh, very firm, with pleasing flavor. Good home canning variety. Early August.

Palora. Large, uniform and round; skin clear golden yellow. Flesh firm, sweet and deep yellow to the pit. Early August.

Peak. Similar to Palora; large uniform and round; skin clear golden yellow. A very popular mid-summer canning peach. Early August.

Phillips. A large round yellow-fleshed cling. Yellow to pit, rich flavored late canning variety. Similar to Sims. Early September.

Sims. A large clear yellow cling of good canning quality. Flesh yellow to the pit; similar to Phillips but a little earlier. Early September.

Strawberry Cling. A large sized, white fleshed cling of exquisite flavor. One of the better home canning white clingstones. September.

Vivian. Medium uniform size yellow fleshed red blushed Clingstone. Matures about 5 days after Fortuna, a good canning variety. Late July or early August.

Williams. Large yellow cling of good canning quality. Flesh clear yellow to the pit. Fruit non-gumming. Late August.

White Heath. Medium to large; creamy white with a light red blush. Flesh white, juicy and delicious. A favorite for home canning. Late September.

Wiser (Plant Pat. No. 507). Add 5c royalty. A uniform medium to large orange-yellow clingstone with slight red blush. Flesh firm, clear yellow to pit, juicy and sweet. A good canning, late maturing yellow cling of willow growth and heavy production. Early September.

PEARS

(Planting Distance 20 to 35 Feet)

*Pollinizer for Best Results

HOME ORCHARD— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up 1-9 \$1.50 each, 10-49 \$1.35 each
Commercial Price—50 or More

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (2 to 3 Feet) .....	.60 each
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (3 to 4 Feet) .....	.65 each
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (4 to 6 Feet) .....	.75 each
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (6 to 8 Feet) .....	.85 each
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch up. (6 to 8 Feet) .....	.95 each

Bartlett. Large smooth waxy yellow fruit, white flesh, sweet. The most popular pear. A vigorous grower producing better when planted with Beurre D'Anjou or Winter Nelis.

Beurre D'Anjou. Good size russet yellow pear with crimson blush. A good eating pear ripening in October.

Kieffer. Fruit medium to large, oval, uniform; skin thick, tough and smooth, yellow. Sometimes blushed with dull pink, flesh yellowish white, coarse, crisp and juicy. October to November.

Winter Nelis. A medium sized fruit of quality. Heavy producer and firm. Keeps well. November.

PECANS

PECAN TREES—On Pecan Root

	1-9	10 Up		1-9	10 Up
2'-3'	\$1.75		4'-6'	\$3.50	\$3.25
3'-4'	2.75	2.50	6'-8'	4.00	3.75

(Planting Distance 40 to 60 Feet)

Mahan. A relatively new variety producing a very large nut with a paper-thin shell, and richly flavored kernels. The tree is vigorous and bears young. A good tree for shade.

Success. A large soft shelled nut of good quality. Widely planted in the interior valleys, prolific, self-fruited.



The Striblings inspect a tree on S-37 root, dug by their efficient mechanical tree digger. The Striblings: Bert III, Field Production Manager; Ivan, Landscape Architect; T. B. Stribling, Jr., Founder and Owner; Willis, Sales Manager.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

PERSIMMONS

PERSIMMONS—On Lotis Root

	1-9	10 Up
1'-2'	\$1.25	\$1.00
2'-3'	1.75	1.50
3'-4'	2.00	1.75
4'-6'	2.25	2.00
6'-8'	2.50	2.25

Hachiya. Leading, largest and best quality persimmons. It is oblong in shape, has a rather short point and skin of bright orange red, covered with dark blotches. Tree vigorous, upright and shapely. Ripens November.

Fuyu. Bears young and produces heavily. A large round flattened fruit of smooth texture. A good eating persimmon (non astringent) but not as nice appearing as Hachiya variety. Ripens in November.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

ON MARIANA 2623 HOME ORCHARD

3/8 up 1-9 \$1.25 each, 10-49 \$1.15 each

Commercial Price—50 or More

1/4 inch to 3/8 inch (2 to 3 Feet)	\$.60 each
3/8 inch to 1/2 inch (3 to 4 Feet)	.65 each
1/2 inch to 5/8 inch (4 to 6 Feet)	.70 each
5/8 inch to 3/4 inch (6 to 8 Feet)	.80 each
3/4 inch up .....	.85 each



Bert Stribling III, Field Production Manager, personally inspects and supervises the growing operations of Stribling's Nurseries. Here he inspects a bundle of yearling Gold Dust Peach trees.



Each tree is individually inspected and graded by trained men with years of experience.

Painstaking care from the selection of seedlings, and budwood, coupled with years of experience, and careful inspection and grading of our stock, insure top quality in all trees and vines bearing the "Growing Quality" trade mark.

PLUMS

(E—European Varieties; J—Japanese Varieties)

Planting Distance 18 to 25 Feet. *For Pollination Plant With

Ace (J). Large blood plum of good quality, firm and very sweet, juicy and good for shipping. Tree vigorous and produces regularly. Freestone. August.

Becky Smith (J). Round almost globe, very large, yellow blush, light red; late firm, good keeper and shipper. After Duarte.

Beauty (J). Large to medium, bright red, yellow fleshed tinged with red. One of the better early varieties, tree strong, vigorous. Good shipper. Early June. Self fertile.

Blue Damson (E). Medium, roundish oval; dark purple freestone, fruit tart, a good plum for canning and preserves. September.

Climax (J). Very large, heart shaped, thick skinned, plum or deep vermilion red. Flesh yellow. A good shipping and local market plum. Ripening mid-June. Self fertile.

Duarte (J). A large red blood plum, heart shaped, flesh firm blood red in color and delicious in flavor. A good shipping plum and excellent home variety. Early July.

Elephant (J). A very large freestone, blood plum of excellent quality. The fruit keeps well and is a good shipper. Trees hardy and rapid growing. *Pollinizers, Ace and Santa Rosa. August.

Eldorado (J). Medium large, flat, tomato shaped, dark red (almost black) plum of good keeping quality. Flesh hard, amber color when ripe, sweet, somewhat dry. Very vigorous grower. *Late Santa Rosa and Duarte.

Grand Duke (E). A large purple plum, heart shaped of good quality. A good late variety for shipping and home use. August.

Green Gage (E). Medium; round; greenish yellow fruit with brown dots. Very sweet. Late August; home canning.

Hollywood (J). Medium size, blood red, sweet, juicy fruit of good eating quality. A purple leaved plum with lovely light pink flowers. Ideal for landscape and fruit. Late June.

Jefferson (E). Medium, round oval, bronze yellow fruit, sometimes blushed a faint pink, skin tough; flesh deep yellow, juicy, firm but tender; stone semi-free. Good for home plantings. Late July.

Kelsey (J). Very large greenish yellow fruit, blushed red on sunny side. Rich juicy vinous flavor when ripe, pit small. Late August to September.

Late Santa Rosa (J). Large, oval, purplish crimson fruit similar to Santa Rosa with the period of fruiting one month later. Early August.

Late Satsuma (J). Fruit large, nearly round, very similar to Satsuma, but ripens about six weeks later. One of the finest blood red late plums. September. *Late Santa Rosa.

Mariposa (J) (Pat. No. 343). \$2.00 each. Large purple red fruit, overlaid with a glowing lilac bloom. Blood red flesh, tender, juicy, very sweet. Keeps well. *Late Santa Rosa. September.

President (E). Uniform large, egg shaped fruit. Fruit purple with deep bloom, flesh yellow and of fine texture. Leading European. *Grand Duke and Burton.

Santa Rosa (J). Large, oval, purplish crimson fruit, well covered with light blue blooms. Flesh firm, purplish next to skin, yellow veined, pink toward pit. Mid-June. Self pollinizer.

Satsuma (J). Large nearly round; dark red fruit, solid red color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy. Late July and early August. *Duarte and Santa Rosa.

Wickson (J). Very large; yellow overlaid with glowing carmine with a white, heavy bloom, flesh firm, pit small. Fruit keeps remarkably well. Tree vigorous and upright. August. *Santa Rosa or Beauty.

Yellow Egg (E). Large, long oval fruit of clear golden yellow with thick blooms; skin thin; flesh golden yellow, juicy, coarse and firm. Semi-free. August.

PRUNES

(Planting Distance 18 to 25 Feet) *Pollinizers Required

Burton (E). Very large dark blue fruit. Excellent for drying. Pollinize with Sugar or French prune. September.

French Improved (E). California's leading prune; fruit medium size, dark blue; skin tender; flesh of fine texture, rich and sugary. August to September. Self fertile.

Sugar (E). Large, early, dark purple prune of medium quality. Flesh sweet and a good variety for shipping or drying. August. Self fertile.

Standard (E). Fruit large, dark purple; flesh amber, fine grained, juicy and sweet; a freestone, ripening in August. *Pollinizer, French

Tragedy (E). Fruit medium size to large, dark purple; flesh of fine eating quality. For fresh fruit. June. Good shipper. *President or Grand Duke.

WALNUTS, QUINCE, POMEGRANATE on Page 46



Carefully handling and grading of peach trees on S-37 Rootstock, insures top quality.



Indian Summer Raspberry



Strawberry Streamliner

BERRIES for the Family

Thrifty 2 yr. Transplants

RASPBERRIES

Indian Summer. This is by far the best ever-bearing raspberry yet introduced. Of very excellent quality and continuous bearing. A vigorous and hardy plant. The large fruits are delicious with just the right sweet-tangy taste. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Washington. New. Produces a very heavy crop of berries that are slightly larger than Cuthbert, firmer and brighter color. Disease resistant. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

Cumberland Blackcap. Fine large berries, purple in color. Excellent for table and preserving. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

LOGANBERRY

Vigorous vine producing quantities of dark red delicious fruits. Excellent for jams and jellies. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Thornless Loganberry. (Pat. 82). Vigorous vines with heavy crops of dark red delicious berries. One of the best for home garden. 50c ea.; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

BOYSENBERRY

The large berries are often 1½ inches long, have excellent keeping and shipping qualities. Fine for home use in pies, jellies and preserves, or fresh with cream. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Thornless Boysenberry. Like the older Boysenberry in quality and production of large luscious berries but without thorns. 50c ea.; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. Because of the thornless habit this berry can be in the back yard where space is limited. Fruit jet black, sweet, tasty and small seeded. 50c ea.; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

YOUNGBERRY

Rapid growing vines bearing heavy crops of deep purple berries. Almost seedless. Fine flavor. 35c ea.; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.50.

Thornless Youngberry. A new berry similar in appearance to the Boysenberry, darker in color, but sweeter and thornless. Vigorous and productive. 50c ea.; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

NECTARBERRY

Nectarberry. Thorny. If you are interested in a tasty berry that is different we suggest you try this one. Similar in size to the Boysen it possesses the tang of the Youngberry but less acid and when ripe the dark wine colored, almost black, berries can't be beat when served with cream. Almost seedless. They make delicious jams and jellies. 50c ea.; 3 for \$1.35; 12 for \$5.00.

STRAWBERRIES

Donner. The tall, bushy growth of the foliage keeps the big dark berries well protected. It bears two to three heavy crops of sweetly flavored fruit. \$1.50 per 25, \$2.75 per 50, \$5.00 per 100.

Banner. Best berry for cooler areas. Fruits of excellent quality and delicious flavor. \$1.50 per 25, \$2.75 per 50, \$5.00 per 100.

Rockhill. A very productive plant of sweet, rich red berries. Bears young and over a long season. Propagated by crown division. Does not produce runners. \$3.50 per 25, \$6.60 per 50, \$12.00 per 100.

Shasta. One of the finest of the University varieties. Well adapted to the Coastal and Interior valley areas of California. Producing big dark berries with good flavor and aroma. Good for freezing as it holds up well on thawing. 2 to 3 crops a season. \$1.50 per 25, \$2.75 per 50, \$5.00 per 100.

Streamliner. Everbearing. Radiant red berries, richly colored and full of flavor. Firm flesh. Excellent for canning and quick freezing. Net introduction rapidly gaining popularity. \$2.00 per 25, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100.

Utah (20th Century). Everbearing. A very large, firm all-red berry. Vines produce heavy crops, but require good ground and lots of water. \$2.00 per 25, \$3.75 per 50, \$7.00 per 100.



Thornless Boysenberry

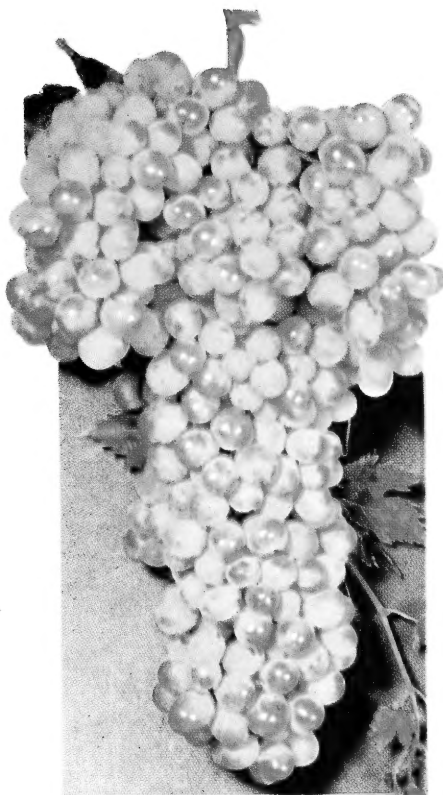
Planting Hints for Berries and Small Fruits on Page 31



Loganberry

GROW YOUR OWN BERRIES

SPECIAL QUANTITY PRICES TO COMMERCIAL GROWERS



Thompson Seedless Grape



Cardinal
Grape

Stribling's GROWING QUALITY

TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

GRAPE VINES

GRAPE VINES (Sealed in Multiples of 50)

No. 1 Grade — Standard Varieties

35c each; 3 for \$1.00

10 to 49 rooted vines.....	.25 each
Per thousand	75.00

RAISIN AND TABLE VARIETIES

(Planting Distance 8x12—454 to Acre; 7x12—525 to Acre)

(‡) Spur Pruning. (*) Cane Pruning. T—Table. R—Raisin.

- ✓ **Black Malvoise** (‡) (T) (Cinsaut). A reddish black to black grape; berries medium large; ellipsoidal; clusters medium sized; winged cylindral as loose. August.
- ✓ **Black Morocco** (‡) (T). Berries reddish black to black, large, spherical to slightly obovoid. September.
- ✓ **Black Monukka** (‡) (T). A black seedless grape of medium size; elongated, tender skin; excellent crisp sweet flavor. August to September.
- ✓ **Emperor** (* or ‡) (T). Large shouldered clusters of elongated berries; light red to reddish purple; seedless, moderately firm, thick tough skinned berries. Cordon pruned. October.
- ✓ **Flame Tokay** (‡) (T). Large, oblong red grape of firm flesh, crisp, juicy and sweet. One of California's leading shipping varieties. September.
- ✓ **Lady Finger** (‡) (T) (Rish Baba). Medium sized, long loose clusters; berries are large, very elongated with one side nearly flat. Pale green to light yellow, tender and thin skinned. September.

- ✓ **Malaga** (White) (‡) (T). Loose large clusters of good sized oval whitish green to whitish yellow berries, normally seeded, with moderately tough skins. A good white table grape. September.
- ✓ **Muscat** (‡) (T-R). Clusters medium sized; shouldered loose and conical, berries large, obovoid, dull green, seeded with moderately tough skin, home use, wine and raisins. September.
- ✓ **Red Malaga** (* or ‡) (T) (Molinera). Very large clusters of irregular shape; berries large spherical; pink to reddish purple, seeded, very crisp and hard, tender skin. September.
- ✓ **Ribier** (‡) (T). Medium sized, heavily shouldered, short conical clusters of very large oblate, jet black seeded, moderately tough skinned berries. Good keeping quality. August to September.
- ✓ **Thompson Seedless** (*) (T-R) (Sultana). World's leading raisin variety. Large clusters of medium sized; ellipsoidal elongated; greenish white to light golden seedless berries. August to September.

AMERICAN GRAPE VARIETIES

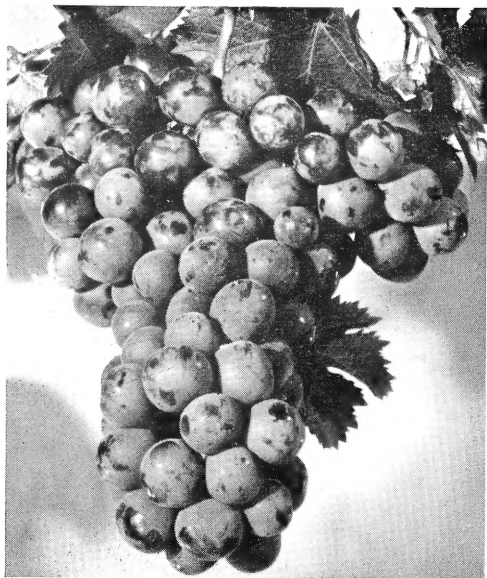
No. 1 Grade

50c each; 3 for \$1.35

10-49 vines .....	.35 each
1000 vines	150.00

- ✓ **Concord**. Round solid blue-black berries of medium size, spherical with blue bloom, clusters medium to large, broadly tapering, single shouldered, skin thick and tough. Fine for juice and jelly. August.
- ✓ **California Concord** (Pierce). Very large roundish oblong berries in rather large clusters; skin dark purple, almost black with blue bloom. For table and fresh juice, sweet slightly musty. September.

GRAPES—Continued



CARDINAL GRAPE

WINE GRAPE VARIETIES (Price Same as Table Varieties)

- ↘ **Alicante Bouschet** (♂). Berries black, medium size, spherical, skin medium thin. Medium sized clusters, heavy shouldered, compact. Red wine type. September.
- ↘ **Black Malvoise** (♂). See description above. Good wine, table and dessert grape. August.
- ↘ **Carignane** (♂). Berries black, medium in size, ellipsoidal, skin medium thick. Clusters medium size, cylindrical, medium compact. Red wine type. September.
- ↘ **Fehr Szagoes** (♂) (R). Berries medium size, greenish yellow, ellipsoidal to ovoid. Clusters medium size conical to cylindrical shouldered, medium compact. Sherry wine (white). August to September.
- ↘ **Golden Chasselas** (♂). Berries round and large amber colored when ripe. Skin tough, clusters. White wine and champagne. September.

GROWING QUALITY

TRADE MARK
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

QUINCE

(Planting Distance 15 to 20 feet)

HOME ORCHARD— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up 1-9 \$1.25 each, 10-49 \$1.15 each
Commercial Price—50 or More

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (2 to 3 Feet)	\$.60 each
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (2 to 3 Feet) .....	.65 each
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (4 to 6 Feet) .....	.75 each
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (6 to 8 Feet) .....	.85 each
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch up .....	.95 each

- ↘ **Pineapple.** Fruit smooth golden yellow, white fleshed with a slight pineapple like flavor. For eating and making jelly. September.
- ↘ **Smyrna.** Fine large fruit with excellent quince flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. Flesh is tender and highly perfumed. Excellent for jellies and preserves. September.

POMEGRANATE

(Planting Distance 15 to 20 Feet)

HOME ORCHARD— $\frac{3}{8}$ " up 1-9 \$1.25 each, 10-49 \$1.15 each
Commercial Price—50 or More

2 to 3 Feet	\$.55 each
3 to 4 Feet .....	.60 each
4 to 6 Feet .....	.65 each
6 to 8 Feet .....	.75 each

- ↘ **Wonderful.** Shrubs or tree to 20 feet. Fruit extra large pale green skin, blushed red. Flesh rich red color; juicy with piquant flavor. Good for shipping and home use in landscape planting. September.

RESISTANT GRAPE ROOTSTOCK—PRICE \$100.00 PER 1000 (No Fruit Value)

- ↘ **Rupestris St. George.** Used as grape understock, resistant to Phylloxera and does equally well in moist, heavy clay or on dry hillside. Sends down a tap root and should be planted in deep soils.
- ↘ **Solonis x Orhella 1613.** The leading resistant rootstock in the San Joaquin Valley. Highly resistant to Nematode and Phylloxera. Widely used as an understock for all grape types.

NEW GRAPE VARIETIES

No. 1 Grade 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

10-49 vines .....	.50 each
1000 vines	150.00

- ↘ **Cardinal** (T). The Cardinal is an early dark grape ripening three weeks before Thompson Seedless and four weeks before Red Malaga. Berries about as large as Ribier in diameter, spherical, grayish bloom. Clusters are medium to large, conical in shape and not heavily shouldered. An excellent table grape with slight Muscat flavor. Late July.
- ↘ **Delight** (T). A new dark greenish yellow seedless table grape, ripening two weeks ahead of Thompson Seedless, and resembling Thompson in color though slightly larger and more crisp. This variety shows great promise because of its early ripening, fine keeping quality and delicate Muscat flavor. Late July.
- ↘ **Perlette** (T). Large white seedless grape of excellent appearance and about one-third larger than Thompson Seedless. Skin thin, very tender; flesh firm, crisp and juicy with unique flavor. This variety keeps and stores well. Late July.
- ↘ **Scarlet** (T). A new variety for fresh juice and jellies. Clusters medium small; berries medium small, jet black, dull moderate waxy bloom. Skin thick, tough. High sugar and acid content. It produces a bright scarlet juice with moderate Concord flavor. Early mid season.

- ↘ **Grenache** (♂). Berries dark red to black, medium size, spherical to ovoid. Skin tender, pulp soft, juicy and sweet. Clusters medium to large, short, conical, heavy shouldered, compact. Sweet wine. September.
- ↘ **Muscat** (♂) (T). See description above. For table, raisin and sweet wine. September.
- ↘ **Mission** (♂). Berries reddish black to black, small to medium, spherical. Skin medium, thin, clusters large, loose well filled, shouldered, conical. One of leading wine varieties. September.
- ↘ **Zinfandel** (♂). Berries medium sized; spherical; reddish black to black, juicy in texture, clusters medium sized; winged cylindrical and well filled. August.

FRUIT TREES--Continued

WALNUTS

English on Northern California Black Root

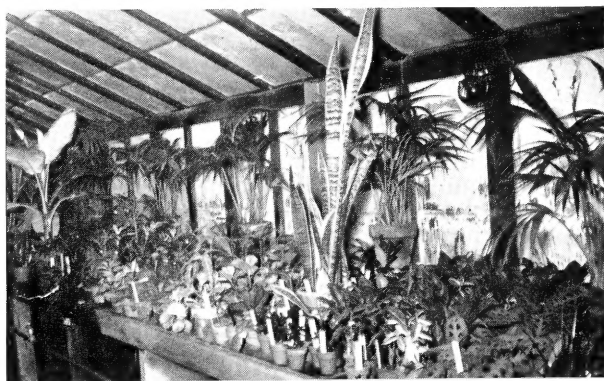
	1 to 9	10 Up	50 Up
	Each	Each	Each
8 to 10 feet	\$3.50	\$3.25	\$3.00
6 to 8 feet	3.00	2.75	2.50
4 to 6 feet	2.50	2.25	2.00
3 to 4 feet	2.00	1.75	1.50
2 to 3 feet	1.75	1.50	1.25

(Planting Distance 40 to 60 Feet)

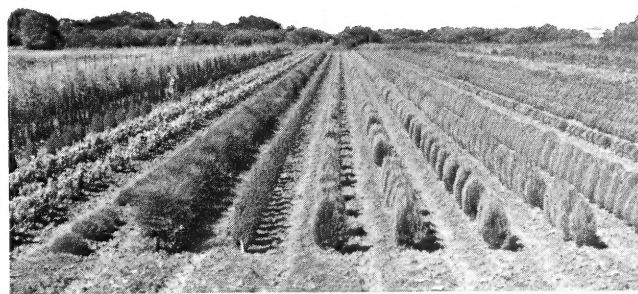
- ↘ **Eureka.** Large upright tree; large elongated nut of thick well sealed shell. Stands rough treatment; kernel light cream colored, waxy. Sometimes used as ornamental shade tree.
- ↘ **Mayette, San Jose.** Large spreading tree. Large round type nut, poorly sealed. Must be handled with care to keep from breaking open. Used as pollinizer for Franquette. A good nut for limited planting.
- ↘ **Hartley.** Large, slightly pointed nut of high quality. The tree comes into bearing very early and is similar to Mayette in habit of growth. Tree a little slow in Northern California.
- ↘ **Payne.** Its early bearing and heavy production make it a popular variety. The nut is oblong, rather pointed at the apex; shell of medium thickness, kernel full. Produces nuts on outer branches and is subject to some sunburn. Because of early, heavy production, tree is slower in growth than other varieties.
- ↘ **Franquette** (Treat). Is the leading commercial variety in California. The tree is a late bloomer. The nut is elongated, pointed and fairly smooth, and of a light, clear, attractive color. The shell is thin but well sealed. A good quality nut.

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Acer	16, 28	Crabapple, Flowering	28	Laurel, English	14	Princess Flower	14	VINES	34-35
African Box	13	Creeping Fig	34	LAWN SEED	18	Privet	13	Virginia Creeper	34
Albizia Julibrissin	28	Crape Myrtle	16	Lemon, Meyer	16	Prunus	14, 29	Weeping Willow	28
Almond, Flowering	16	Cypress	32	Lemon Verbena	16	Punica	17	Weigela	18
Althea	16	Daphne	11	Leptospermum	13	Pyracantha	14	Wisteria	35
Ampelopsis	34	Diosma	11	Libocedrus	6	Quince, Flowering	16	Xylosma	15
Andromeda	8	Dogwood	28	Ligustrum	13	Rangpur Lime	13	Yew	33
Aralia	8	Elaeagnus	11	Lilacs	17	Raphiolepis	15		
Arborvitae	33	Elm	28, 30	Lippia	16	Red Bud (Western)	6		
Arbutus	8	Erica	11	Liquidambar	28	Rhododendron	15		
Ash	28	Escalonia	11	Liriodendron	28	Robinia	28		
Aucuba	8	Eucalyptus	30	Locust	28	Rockroses	10		
Australian Fuchsia	10	Eugenia	11	Loniceria	35	Rootstock Information	19		
Azalea	8, 16	Euonymus	12	Loquat	30	Rosemary	15		
		Evergreen Cherries	14	Magnolia	17, 30	Roses, Bush	20-22		
Barberry	9, 16	Evergreen Shrubs	8 to 18	Mahonia	6	Climbing	23		
BERRIES	44	Evergreen Trees	30	Malus	28	Polyantha	22-23		
Bignonia	34			Mandevilla	28	Tree	26		
Birch	28			Maple	8, 16, 28	Collections	24-25, 48		
Bird of Paradise	15	Feijoa	12	Melia	28				
Boston Ivy	34	Ficus	34	Mexican Orange	10				
Bottlebrush	34	Firethorn	14	Mokorange	17				
Bougainvillea	34	Fremontia	6, 11	Mulberry (Morus)	28				
Bouvardia	9	FRUIT TREES	36-41	Myrsine	13				
Boxwood	10	Fuchsia	12	Myrtle	13	Sarcococca	15		
Breath of Heaven	11	Gardenia	12	Nandina	13	Schinus	30		
Bridalwreath	18	Gelsemium	34	Natives	6	Sequoia	6, 32		
Brunfelsia	9	Gold Dust Plant	8	Nerium	14	Silverlace Vine	35		
Buxus	10	Grevillea	12, 30	Oak	6, 28, 30	Silk Oak	30		
		Griselinia	12	Oleander	14	Silverberry	11		
California Holly	14	Ground Cover Plants	6	Olive	30	Skimmia	15		
California Natives	6	Guavas	12	Oregon Grape	6	Snowball	18		
Callistemon	10	Hawthorn	29	Osmanthus	14	Solanum	15		
Camellias	4-5	Heather	11	Passiflora	35	Sollya	35		
Camphor	30	Heavenly Bamboo	6, 35	Peach, Flowering	28	Spiraea	18		
Carolina Jessamine	34	Hedera	13	Pear Tree	30	Spruce	33		
Carob	30	Hibiscus	12	Philadelphus	17	Strelitzia	15		
Cedar	6, 32	Holly	35	Photinia	6, 14	Sycamore	6, 28		
Ceratonia	32	Honeysuckle	16	Pines	6, 32, 33	Syringa	17		
Cercostigma	14	Hydrangea	6, 12	Pittosporum	14	Taxus	33		
Chamaecyparis	32	Hypericum	6, 12	Planting Guides 7, 27, 31,	39	Tea Rose	13		
Cherry, Flowering	28	Ilex (Holly)	13	Platanus	6, 28	Tecoma	35		
Choisya	10	Ivy	6, 34, 35	Pleroma	14	Texas Umbrella	28		
Cistus	10	Ivy Geranium	6	Plumbago	28	Thuja	35		
Citrus, Ornamental	13	Jasmines	35	Polygala	14	Toyon	6, 14		
Clematis	34	Junipers	6, 33			Trachelospermum	35		
CONIFERS	32-33					Trumpet Vine	34-35		
						Tulip Tree	28		



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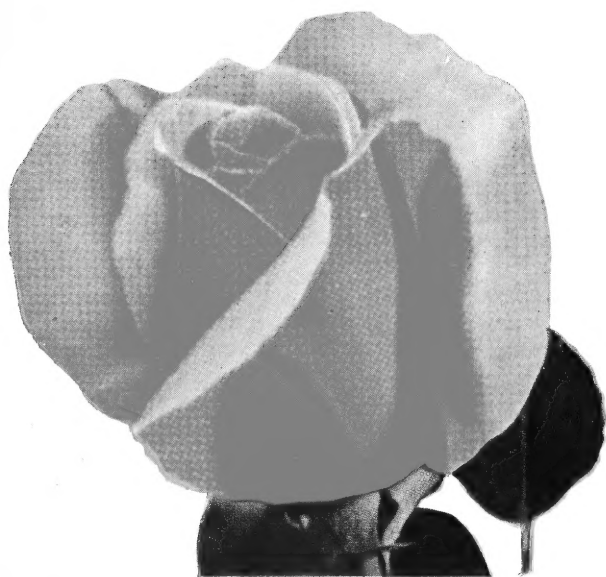
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The color of this new addition to the rose kingdom is unmatched by any other red rose. Its vivid, rich crimson tones provide a thrilling spectacle of changing iridescent shades of red from deep to brilliant gem-like lustre. The long, tapering buds have the beauty of dark velvety maroon, unfurling gradually to perfect, high-centered, symmetrically petaled blooms, 4-5 inches across and lasting up to a week even when cut. No wonder, it's an exhibition rose. \$3.00 each, bare root.



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19  52

A truly magnificent rose both in bud and flower as well as in the exquisite combination of colors varying with the weather from sparkling pink to luminous apricot enhanced by a vividness as though glowing from within. \$2.75 each, bare root.

MA PERKINS ◁

19  53

(P.A.F.)

The urn-shaped buds start out a Fashion color with a blush of red and charming suffusion of yellow, but burst open to coral shell flowers of morning-fresh sparkle. And there are clusters and clusters of them, dispensing fragrance throughout the season, \$2.25 each, bare root.

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